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UNE 1, 1946

SATURDAY NIGHT

PRICE 10

VOL. 61, NO. 39 • TORONTO, CANADA

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

JUN 5 1946

One way or another, Canada's wild horses are to aid Europe's starving peoples. Over the rolling plains of Alberta they are rounded up by cowboys and Indians, and, in this corral, brood mares and some stallions are sorted out and turned back to the plains. Some are slaughtered for horsemeat, while others cross the Atlantic alive to work in the fields of France and Belgium.

THE FRONT PAGE

Strikes and Inflation

THE demands which are being presented by a good many elements of organized labor are not really as extravagant as they may appear to casual observers who overlook the fact that the present price level is extremely precarious. In the United States, and to a lesser degree in Canada, there exists the potential of a very large measure of inflation, which will bring enormous profits to certain parts of the community if the potential becomes the actual. Labor head offices are much shrewder and much better informed about business prospects than they were a generation ago, and their present effort is to get as large a share of these profits for their organizations and their members as they possibly can. They are confident that, in view of this potential of inflation, prices can be shoved up to cover almost any proposed increase in labor costs. (This conviction is shared by the employers, and accounts for what would otherwise be their astounding willingness to tolerate large wage increases unaccompanied by any assurance of greater productivity; the unions have probably been surprised at finding how much they can get without fighting, and naturally suppose that with fighting they can get a little bit more.)

But a state of the public mind in which everybody is assuming that inflation — or in other words a marked rise in prices — is bound to occur, and is busily engaged in trying to make the largest possible profit out of it for himself, is obviously not a good state of mind for resistance to inflation. The great problem for this continent is whether a state of mind favorable to resistance can be brought about before the actual inflation has gone so far as to constitute a grave danger. To control its inflation a nation must be able to control itself.

On Stopping Strikes

PEOPLE who talk about the necessity of the Government putting a stop to strikes, or at least to certain kinds of strikes, seem to overlook the fact that a strike is due to a difference of opinion about terms of employment, and that if employers and employees cannot settle their difference by themselves the Government will have to settle it for them and dictate the terms. Otherwise there is nothing for it but to allow them to go on disagreeing. No government can afford to say that labor and capital must be compelled to get together on the terms that either one of those parties dictates. If they are to be compelled to get together, the terms on which they do so must be those decided upon by the authority which does the compelling, and the full responsibility for the justice and acceptability of those terms must rest with that authority.

A good many of the demands that labor is making at the present time appear to us to be unreasonable. But the fact that they are being resisted by capital does not of itself prove that they are unreasonable—as most of the people who are demanding government intervention seem to think. Capital has been known to resist demands of labor which in the long run have proved to be entirely reasonable. The task of determining what is and is not reasonable in the terms of employment of a vast industry is a pretty difficult one, but if there is to be any compulsion it is a task which the compelling authority cannot escape.

In effect the United States Government has already determined what are the proper terms of employment in the railway industry of the United States. It has done so by refusing to allow certain railway unions to strike for better terms than those offered by the railways. It has so far refused to make the same decision in regard to the soft coal industry. The only reason for distinguishing between the two industries is that a railway strike can paralyze the country in twenty-four hours whereas a coal strike requires two or three weeks. It would have been much better if the Government had determined the terms of employment in the coal industry first, for it had a much better case against the coal union, with its demand for an insurance fund controlled by and responsible to nobody but the union officials, than it has against the railway unions whose demand is simply a matter of more wages. But the Government could always hope that it might evade the necessity of acting in the coal strike, by inducing some sort of compromise, whereas in the railway strike it could not avoid acting within a few hours of the stoppage of the trains.

Hasty, ill-considered and apparently rather angry legislation by Congress will provide no permanent solution and will probably merely embitter the struggle. Abuse of Mr. Lewis and Mr. Whitney will get nobody anywhere. They are as much entitled to refuse the terms offered by the employers as the employers are to refuse the terms proposed by the union—until the state is prepared to override the opinions of both parties and impose terms of its own making by its own authority. The question whether the late Mr. Roosevelt is responsible for the uppishness of the labor leaders is no more relevant to the situation than the question whether the late Mr. McKinley is responsible for the uppishness of the employers. The one relevant fact is that both types of organization, that of labor and that of capital, have now become too vast, too powerful and too capable of enduring a prolonged struggle. It is the community itself that cannot endure that struggle, and must protect itself by prohibiting it.

Canadian Legion

THE Canadian legion has got itself reported in the papers as having decided on the same day to admit to its membership persons of Japanese ancestry who served as volunteers for the Canadian forces, and to support the demand of its British Columbia branches for the immediate expulsion from Canada of all the fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers, daughters and sons of these same Japanese volunteers. This is the kind of illogical absurdity into which large conventions are apt to get when they are in a hurry to close up business and want to oblige some of their own pressure groups. In the circumstances it can hardly be expected that the Japanese volunteers will flock into the Legion in any large numbers, and some people will be inclined to assume that the Legion does not much want them to do so.

As is often the case at such conventions, the Legion was much happier in its choice of officers than in its resolutions on policy. Its selection as president of Major-General C. Basil Price, a veteran of both wars and a man with a distinguished career in business, gives promise of a period of administration as sound and successful as the six years of his predecessor, Mr. Alex Walker. The Legion has been, and should continue to be, a very important and valuable influence in the life of Canada.

Mr. Forsey's Letter

WE PUBLISHED last week an interesting letter from Professor Eugene Forsey, Director of Research for the Canadian Congress of Labor, taking issue with some of our comments on the speech of Mr. Pat Conroy, Secretary of the same Congress, at the conference with Prime Minister King a few weeks ago. We still think Mr. Forsey underestimates the share taken by the more powerful unions in "directing our economy" in the years following 1929 (we must apologize for putting Mr. Conroy's reference too far back in point of

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

Blaming the Darn City Slickers For Dominion Day Mix-Up

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I AM Mr. Plain Man and I should be consulted before the name of "Dominion Day" is changed. In fact I hope it won't be changed.

"Canada Day" is not too bad but "Dominion Day" seems to remind us that Canada is, in fact, one of His Majesty's Dominions beyond the sea.

I have lived in Canada since 1905 save for three years with the Canadian Infantry in War No. 1, and I have always taken a pride in the day and dolled up in my best go-to-meeting togs for the sports or for the big dance which was always an annual event exceeding in pleasure and pride all the other holidays. By this you may know my various homes have always been in the villages and away from the cities.

I think this change is proposed by city folk who have got the idea that Canada could stand entirely on its own feet, quite ignoring the lessons of recent history. All countries must align themselves in groups, and if Canada were to break away from the British Commonwealth, as these politicians seem to want, the logical development would be absorption by the U.S.A. Let's keep Dominion Day.

Terrace, B.C. MR. PLAIN MAN

A Fair Wage-Structure

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

FEW phases of industrial activity are receiving more studied interest and attention at the present time than that of wage structures and employee stabilization.

New conditions resulting from various aspects of collective bargaining, social legislation, etc., have affected wage and salary structures generally. The basic need for sound wage and salary administration with equitable remuneration for services performed is of the greatest importance. It is the keystone of the bridge between industry (production) and markets (consumers).

The worker expects a "fair day's wage for a fair day's work." Employer and management recognize the economic soundness and social equity implied in this attitude.

Controversy has frequently arisen from varying interpretations of the word "fair" into everyday practical terms. In such cases it conveys a different meaning to each of the bargaining parties. Value in work done for the wages paid must be the final basis of any wage structure for truly equitable compensations.

Basic rates were set long before present procedure and requirements existed—rates set higher in one department than another, rates different for equivalent jobs in the same departments. Through the years many jobs have gradually increased in scope and value without adequate recognition of the fact by management. Similarly other activities, formerly of key importance, now occupy but a minor position, yet, through precedent, are paid excessively in relation to other jobs.

Placing the wage structure on a sound uniform basis satisfactory to both management and employee will have the greatest effect toward labor stabilization and greater production. This is essential to assure maximum efficiency.

The result of any equation is no more accurate than the most inaccurate measurement taken and used. If in establishing a wage scale by a formula of items some accurately measured, some generally estimated, the resultant scale is no better than an estimate. Such are many wage structures today.

Careful investigation and great expense incurred for up-to-date equipment and scientifically determined processes are nullified to a large extent by the inaccurately estimated wage structures which control production.

Toronto, Ont. R. J. H. RYALL

Is This Fair?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOU have expressed some concern at the proposal to commemorate Confederation on "Canada Day".

In view of the attitude of Messrs Drew and Duplessis at the recent conference it might not be inappropriate to refer to July 1 as Ontario and Quebec Day. They are the chief beneficiaries of Confederation, evidently intend to remain so, and such a name for the national holiday would given them something in common besides selfishness.

Rothesay, N. B. H. W. FRINK

"Selling" Canada

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. REDDITT in his article of May 18, "Publicity Must Arrest Youth Trek to U. S." pleads with the Dominion Government and the Canadian advertiser to "sell Canada". Though it might be hinted that the Dominion Government has been a trifle too busy of late selling itself to bother about such long-range plans the same cannot be said of the Canadian manufacturer. Many Canadian firms have been selling Canada to Canadians through "institutional copy" for the past five years.

What are euphemistically referred to as the "liquor interests" have been doing an exceptionally fine job along this line—to quote only one instance, there is the O'Keefe's "Canada Unlimited" series running in most Canadian periodicals.

Manufacturers have found, oddly enough, that the institutional advertising which they were forced into by lack of goods to sell, has become in many cases more effective than straight selling copy—obviously a case of virtue being its own reward. Many will continue this same type of advertising when supplies are back to normal.

As to Canadian talent being siphoned off to the U.S.—admittedly, this has been serious in the past, but indications are that the flow is slowing down—perhaps even in some cases reversing itself. Here is a quotation from a recent issue of *Printers' Ink*: "Canadian Art Directors are chuckling. Up to a few months ago they were hard pressed to secure art-work to compare with the work turned out in the U.S. Now they report several requests from U.S. agencies asking where they bought the paintings used in Canadian advertising."

Another example of Canadian talent staying home is in the current C.P.R. campaign running in most top-ranking U.S. magazines. This series is Canadian from start to finish, and was even placed in the U.S. by a Canadian advertising agency.

I think the evidence is undeniable that Canadian manufacturers are doing a good publicity job in selling Canada to Johnny Canuck—and if Ottawa wants to jump on the bandwagon I'm sure the O'Keefe Company will oblige by showing how it is done.

Toronto, Ont. JOHN LASKIER

In Blest Content

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IT IS hard to understand why, in this most difficult time, some public leaders and journals are making the heavy task of the Government heavier still. By sniping and by raising minor faults into high relief as subjects for major criticism, these, who should be bearing up the hands of Ministers by confidence and encouragement, are helping Canada's enemies.

Unless democratic leaders stand together, seeking unity, and having confidence in the policies of true and tried men who have carried heavy burdens in recent years and have brought Canada to a high place among the nations, the underminers of our way of life will surely grow strong—and win.

What would you have? Would you replace such men as Mackenzie King, Mr. Ilsley and other able colleagues in the business of government?

Toronto, Ont. M. READ ANNAND

The Vagrancy Pretext

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WHY all the fuss about the spy suspects being held without a charge being laid? Is it not a fairly common thing for a person to be similarly held, and under much less serious circumstances? For example, a woman was recently held in Hamilton for over a week without charge except that of vagrancy, which, of course is merely a pretext. Or should the spy suspects have been charged with vagrancy while awaiting a more serious charge? Not being familiar with legal procedure I remain

New Toronto, Ont. PUZZLED

Compromise

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN debating a name for the Canadian national holiday, I should think it would be inappropriate to consider calling the day either "Dominion" or "Canada", since the country was in some sense both of those things prior to July 1, 1867. Why not name the day for what it actually celebrates and call it "Confederation Day"?

ARCH. L. CROSSLEY

Too Much Gratitude

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I WAS astonished to see a published list of generous pensions being paid to generals, admirals, and others of lesser rank for their services to their country. Why stop with the higherups? Why not give every private, every C.W.A.C., every man in the Navy, and every Aircraftsman three or four thousand a year, so they could live in idleness for the rest of their natural life? These officers were paid for their services at the time they were rendered. Why, then, the yearly gift of money belonging to the people? Is it any wonder we see little sign of relief from high wartime income taxes? When such things are allowed to happen, is it any wonder there are discontent and even strikes among the workers—the very backbone of any country?

The very men and women who have pioneered and built up this wonderful country of ours are condemned to spend the evening of their fruitful lives on a miserable pittance of $240 or $300 a year, while retired generals and other Service men are living on the fat of the land at public expense.

Here we have the case of a general who was relieved of his command overseas, and brought back to Canada in something very like disgrace, being rewarded with an exceptionally generous pension of $8,900 a year (approximately $750 a month) *for life*. He evidently was not good enough to lead the Canadians into actual battle, yet he is rewarded most handsomely on his enforced retirement! He now receives as much in *one year* from a "grateful" government as an old-age pensioner would receive in *thirty years*, if he could live that long on a bread-and-water diet? The whole idea is iniquitous. Prime Minister Mackenzie King and his government have much to answer for. The day of reckoning will assuredly come.

The practice of advancing an officer in rank after retirement, with the avowed object of paying him an increased pension, is likewise vicious and repugnant to all honest minds; it should not be tolerated for a moment. The whole idea of "rewarding" warriors is medieval. This is the twentieth century, not the tenth. Prime Minister King and his government should realize they are handling public money; were their own money involved, such practices would be dropped like a hot potato.

Vancouver, B.C. A. FRASER REID

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established 1887

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Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Printed and published by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada
MONTREAL..........Birks Bldg.
VANCOUVER..........815 W. Hastings St.
NEW YORK..........Room 512, 101 Park Ave.
E. R. Milling - Business Manager
C. T. Croucher - Assistant Business Manager
J. F. Foy - Circulation Manager

Vol 61, No. 39 Whole No. 2776

Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

FOLLOWING Thomas Reed's (M.P. for New Westminster) challenge to Members of the House to take on all comers in a milking competition, we hesitate to suggest that his services be appropriated by Mr. Ilsley in preparing the nation's budget.

•

The professor of science who declared that atomic energy, if not controlled, might well end the world before any of us are aware of it, seems surely to underestimate the resourcefulness of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

•

A domestic feature columnist writes: "Protect your winter coat from moths by wrapping in newspaper." It seems the little beggars become discouraged as they try to swallow the day's news.

•

Incendiary Blonde

In a Morristown, N.J. theatre, the automatic sprinkler system began to operate soon after the curtain went up on a Somerset Maugham play. The incident probably occurred just as one of Mr. Maugham's intriguing ladies began to turn on the heat.

•

A Maritime report:

> "The outlook for pickled fish is good."

It is unlikely that this view is shared by the pickled fish.

•

We are unable to confirm the rumor that a Hollywood film magnate is preparing a major production which will cost less than five million dollars.

A medical columnist says that photographs taken of the bacterial content of average city air would bring astonishing results. But not so astonishing as the results in our family snap-shot album.

•

From a Toronto weekly:

> "If the latest in atom bombs were dropped over Toronto, it would level practically every building in the city."

On the whole, this looks like a good and sufficient reason for not attempting the experiment.

•

From a beauty column in a daily paper:

> "A few wrinkles on how to keep young."

Offhand, we'd say the simplest way is to keep away from 'em.

•

One Up For The Ladies

A Toronto store manager is of the opinion that women shoplifters are much more efficient than men. This should help in putting an end to old fashioned notions about the inferiority of the fair sex.

•

The fact that over a hundred watches were taken by thieves from a Montreal jeweller, despite automatic burglar alarms, suggests that it does not always pay to keep a watch on the premises.

•

Addressing a Vancouver retailers' association, a speaker declared that the successful businessman should not hesitate to copy a good idea. But it wouldn't be exactly ethical for an undertaker to emulate the One Cent Sale of the cut-rate drug stores.

•

From a trade publication:

> "Extending ladders are again on the market."

Our niece Ettie confirms this following her experience with the nylons she bought last week.

"Merrily, merrily, shall I live now, under the blossom that hangs on the bough," seems to be the thought of the girl under the pear tree. Before beauty such as this, the famine and hardships of less fortunate countries than Canada seem unreal, but they must not be forgotten.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

time, which we think must have been due to a misprint, for we certainly had the depression period in mind precisely as he had), and they certainly have a tremendous share in directing it today. The establishing of wage levels is the establishing of the most important element of cost, and the unions have a large share in that function and have had in some industries for many years. The idea that the economy is entirely directed by boards of directors and the bankers from whom they get their money seems to us erroneous even as to 1929, and extravagantly so as to 1946.

The practice of treating the index of wages and that of "earnings of capital" as comparable items seems to us a highly dangerous one. The index of wages is a rate, recording the payment made for a unit of labor for an hour or a week or whatever the basis of computation may be. The index of "earnings of capital" is not a rate; it is a record of the total payment made for the use of a sum of capital which is not stationary from year to year but in normal times is steadily and sometimes rapidly increasing. If it were possible to ascertain and record the average remuneration paid per year for the use of a hundred dollars' worth of capital investment, we should have something which would be comparable with the average remuneration paid for a week's labor from year to year; but we have no such statistic and it is doubtful if it is possible for us to have one. Even if the indices were comparable, it would still be necessary to compare the wage index for a given year with the capital return index for two years later, for dividends are largely the result of the earnings of the previous year, and these in turn are the result of contracts entered into a year earlier.

PORTRAIT

LIKE a woman in a dream, she sits,
Looking at nothing . . . hour on hour . . .
Opening and shutting her empty hands
Busied no more with swift demands
Of childborne life. Nothing to do!
Always a pageant, back of her eyes.
Here was the hour, fright'ning and strange
Here was the hour of the birth of her child;
Here was the day of the first proud step,
Here was the day of the first small word;
Here is the room that echoed the sound
Of capering feet . . . and the stumbling bound
Of childish hurry. Never a sound!
(Never to go to the nursery white
And tuck her into her bed at night
Cuddling a ragged doll.
Nothing to do!)

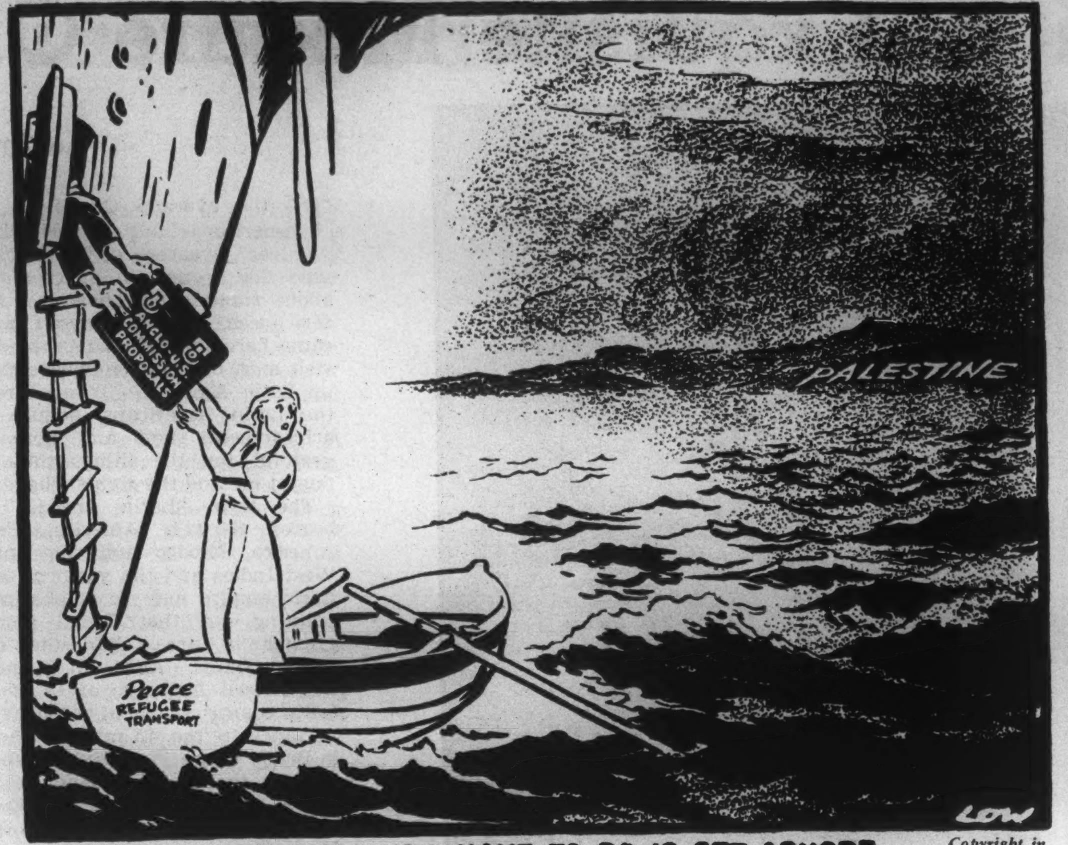
Other mothers with endless pride
Talk of their children, but she, denied
By Death, will listen and stir with pain
And hurry, to be by herself again,
To dream of her child . . . alone!

MONA GOULD

Does Mr. Forsey go far enough when he denies any kind of planning or management to "those directing our economy"? Would it not be sounder to say that the economy was actually not directed, and therefore that nobody was directing it? A man may be elected "director" of a company, and even of a bank or railway, without making any pretensions to being a "director" of "our economy"? What we should have said, no doubt, was that if any group of persons was directing our economy, then the leaders of the powerful labor unions were among that group of persons, but that if the labor leaders were not doing any directing, then nobody was doing any. In Russia, of course, somebody really is directing the economy, and there is plenty of planning and management; and it may be that that is the kind of directing that the Congress really desires. But that of course eliminates not only the bankers and boards of directors but also the unions, and turns over the directing function to the Party.

New Sovereignties

IT IS becoming more and more obvious that if the British Government were to surrender tomorrow its sovereign authority over India the Indians would have to go through a protracted period of armed strife before they would be able to settle down under an authority, or several authorities of their own choice. There is no occasion for surprise in this. The setting up of an entirely new sovereign power is seldom accomplished without some bloodshed, and not all the blood is shed in conflict between the supporters of the old power and the advocates of the new one; there is usually some difficulty between the advocates of different kinds of new authority even when the old authority has been effectually disposed of. The American Civil War was merely a long-deferred settlement of a contention which was present from the moment when the authority of the British Parliament ceased to operate in the revolting colonies.



NOW ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS GET ASHORE

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The rest of the world felt no difficulty about allowing the Americans first of all to establish their freedom from outside rule, and then to fight out among themselves the question of the character which their own government was to assume. But that was in an age when what went on in one continent was of little concern to other continents, and also an age when fighting things out was regarded as a natural way of settling such differences. It might in the long run be a good thing even today if the Hindus, Mohammedans and Sikhs of India could be permitted to settle their own differences by force of arms if they could find no other way of doing so. But the world is not disposed to allow them to do anything of the kind; and even if they could the struggle could not possibly be confined within the boundaries of India itself.

Those who criticize the continuance of the British Raj in India should bear in mind that the alternative, on all present evidence, is a period of violent domestic strife between Indians, into which a great deal of the rest of the world would inevitably be drawn. And indeed, even if India started out on its career of autonomy with a measure of agreement between its very disparate parts sufficient to justify the British in withdrawing, we should still feel that there was very little assurance that this agreement would withstand the strain of actual self-government for more than a generation.

Fact and Prejudice

OBJECTIONABLE as was the procedure of the Dominion Government in dealing with the Great Canadian Spy Scare by order-in-council—so objectionable that the Government itself was ashamed of it and revoked the order as soon as public attention was drawn to it,—we cannot join in the sentiments of the Emergency Committee for Civil Rights which is seeking to raise a fund for the purpose, among other things, of "removing the prejudice caused to the defendants in the espionage cases."

The Royal Commission committed an extraordinary and in our opinion quite unjustifiable action in reporting to the public, before there had been any trial, that thirteen named persons had performed certain criminal actions. But so little prejudice did this cause to one of the thirteen that the magistrate before whom he appeared for preliminary hearing refused to commit him for trial, on the ground that no case had been made. In the other cases that have so far been heard, the difficulty is that the defendants have not denied the evidence that has been presented against them as a result of the Commission's hearings. That evidence was obtained by methods which we deplore, as being capable of leading to grave miscarriage of justice in many cases. But we have the utmost doubt whether the greater part of it would not have been equally well secured by the normal methods of investigation, considering the immense advantage the prosecution had in the shape of Mr. Gouzenko's documentation; and it is not the methods by which the evidence was secured, or even made public, which could cause prejudice to the defendants, *if the evidence was substantially true.*

The public was led to believe, we think, that the actions of the defendants who have so far been tried, or given preliminary hearing and released, were considerably more serious than they actually were. But they have since had ample opportunity to make clear to judge or jury, in a proper trial, just how serious or otherwise they were. The essence of the case against those who have been convicted is that they arrogated to themselves the right to determine how much of the national secrets committed to their charge was proper for communication to a foreign, if friendly, power. That is not a right which can safely be granted to any but the very highest officers of government.

Legion's Decision

THE Canadian Legion has decided to confine its membership to those whose active service was the result of volunteering, and to exclude those who were assigned to that service from the N.R.M.A. The Legion is amply entitled to the right to run its own affairs, and nobody can criticize it for that decision. It is possible however to think that, in the Legion's own interests and those of Canada, it may have been wrong.

Most of the Legion's members are reputed to believe that compulsory overseas service should have been imposed much earlier than it was. Let us suppose that it had been imposed a year earlier than was actually the case. If that had happened, a great many of the Legion's members who volunteered in the last year of the war would never have had the opportunity to volunteer and would therefore today be barred from membership in the Legion on precisely the same principle as they have just invoked to debar others. If it had happened two years earlier the exclusions would be vastly more numerous, and if it had happened at the beginning of the war nobody would be in the Legion at all. It could not, of course, have happened at the beginning of the war, nor for a long time after it, indeed actually until the plebiscite, because up to that time there was nobody in the House of Commons (except, we believe, Mr. Black of Yukon) who was not elected as the candidate of a party explicitly pledged against such compulsion—a fact which is rather too often forgotten outside of the province of Quebec.

However, since the Legion feels that way about it, it is better that it has been frank. It has saved the N.R.M.A. men—who included some excellent soldiers—from the embarrassment of seeking, and perhaps even securing, admission into a society in which they are not wanted.

Right to Broadcast

IF THE government of the province of Ontario, because it is the government of the province of Ontario, has a right to insist upon broadcasting to the whole Canadian nation for three hours upon the Dominion-Provincial Conference, then the governments of Quebec and British Columbia and six other provinces have the same right. That would mean that the C.B.C. is under obligation to give up twenty-seven hours of national hook-up time to this discussion; and we presume the provinces would not deny to the Dominion its three hours on the same subject, thus making thirty in all. A similar proposition put forward in the United States, in the event of a difference of opinion between certain States and the federal authority, would lead to one hundred and forty-seven hours. The Americans are gluttons for oratory, but we doubt if they would stand for that.

No sovereign province in Canada has a prescriptive right to three hours, or any hours, of radio time, paid for or not paid for. If anybody had been permitted to devote three hours of national hook-up time to attacking the province of Ontario about its Conference stand, justice if not constitutional right might prescribe that Ontario should have a reply, but nobody has.

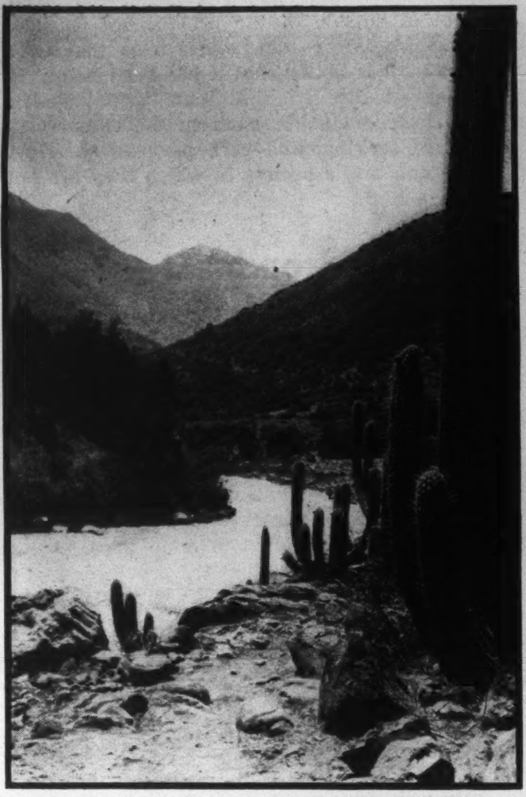
If the claim of Ontario rests, not upon constitutional right, but upon readiness to pay, we can only point out that one of the basic reasons for establishing national control of radio was precisely in order to make it impossible for wealthy persons or corporations — or governments—to buy time for the advocacy of political ideas which the advocates of rival ideas might not be able to pay for. In accordance with that theory the C.B.C. is prepared to make available a limited amount of time free of charge to all the various viewpoints presented at the Conference—but not three hours of time to a province which can afford to pay for it and nothing to a province which cannot.

Why the Emigration?

THE gravest alarm is being expressed in well-informed quarters over the present and prospective demand for authorizations to emigrate from Canada to the United States. There are signs that this demand is strongest among the best educated and technically most competent elements of the community, precisely the people whom Canada will most need in her period of readjustment; and it is natural that such should be the case, because it is to this class of the population that the wealthy and enterprising Republic offers the greatest attraction. Means are being earnestly sought already for combatting this tendency and retaining in Canada as much as possible of the cream of the country's population.

The period of dislocation which follows a war is naturally also a period of fluidity of population. With a large proportion of the population freed from the ties of a job and a house or rental commitment, there is sure to be more moving about than in normal times, and a considerable part of this moving tends towards the great centres of population — with which the United States is so much better supplied than the Dominion. The same phenomenon of a heavy drift of enterprising Canadians towards the south was noticed for several years after the previous war. The only consolation we can see in the present movement is that it should help to demolish the preposterous theory that emigration from Canada is caused by immigration into Canada — that immigrants drive out the native population. There has been no immigration into Canada for so long that the present emigration cannot possibly be laid to any such cause. It is indeed highly probable that a substantial inflow of immigrants, with the resultant impetus to various industries, would make Canada look a good deal more attractive to the people who are now leaving it for a much more densely populated country.

Latin America—Exquisite Mixture Of Modernity



Giant cacti add distinction to the beauty of this typical South American mountain scene.

One of Montevideo's bathing spots. Such beaches line the Uruguayan coast from this city to the Atlantic.

By Dale Talbot

TO the average Canadian, South America is full of dark skinned "natives", wearers of big sombreros who ride around on mules and talk about *manana* and *fiestas*. I had a few ideas like this myself until I came here in 1942 and proceeded to visit most of the 20 republics making up Latin America. Today I respect the Latin Americans, admire their achievements and am more than grateful for the things they have taught me and the sights I have seen.

The term "Latin America" embraces South America, Central America, Mexico and some of the West Indies and the vastness of this Latin empire may be emphasized by pointing out that Brazil alone is greater in area than the entire United States. Although Spanish is the official language of 18 of these Latin countries it is of secondary importance to the 42 million who live in Brazil where Portuguese is spoken. Haiti is the other exception and the native tongue in this case is French.

To those to whom South America is a great expanse of heat-soaked pampas or steaming swamps should be revealed the fact that wintertime in the extreme southern part of the continent produces temperatures far below freezing . . . and you don't have to get on top of a mountain, either. For others whose minds turn to endless palm trees and unexplored jungles should go the story of Chile's beautiful lakes and forests with pines and firs and snow-capped mountains that look so much like western Canada. And those who think of mud houses and primitive villages should hear about South America's glamor cities . . . Buenos Aires with its five subways and some of the finest residential streets in the world, Rio de Janeiro and its skyscrapers, Montevideo and its superb beach homes.

Latin America provides violent contrast from nation to nation. It is not a vast group of identical people and places, one exactly like the other. The 125 million inhabitants of the continent are people of varying racial origin. Chile, Argentina and Uruguay are white countries with an unimportant Indian element and much European blood. On the other hand, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay are at least three-quarters Indian. The Central American republics together with Venezuela, Colombia and Mexico provide a mixture of Indian and Spanish for most part. In Brazil, where color or race has never been an item of much importance, white, black, brown and in-between intermarry freely.

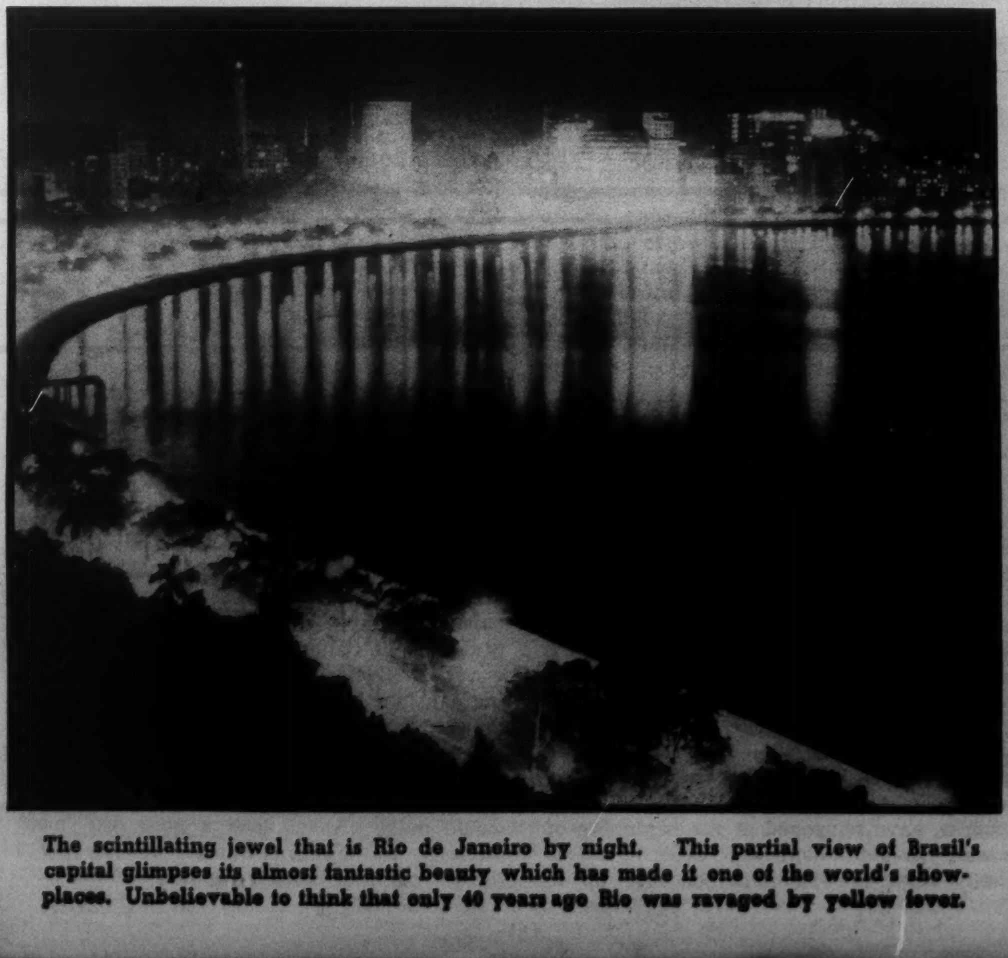
Each Latin republic was once the colony of some European power, each was exploited rather than developed, and during the slow march toward democracy they were burdened by wars and civil wars, revolutions and counter-revolutions.

IF you'll dig under the surface of dull stastistics and historical data, South America can provide stories of hardship, adventure and achievement which are as intriguing and worthwhile as any tales of early North America. Some of these stories in which the writers of the other Americas describe their own countries are available in English and since the South American already knows more about Canada than we know about his countries, it's not out of place to suggest that Canadians should read some of these.

There's "The Itching Parrot" by José J. Fernandez de Lizardi, a novel of colonial Mexico and one of the most phenomenal best sellers ever written. Then there's José Hernandez' great poem "Martin Fierro," a story of the Argentine *gaucho*. It went through 15 editions and sold 60,000 copies in Argentina, a record

Even in the larger cities of South America there's lots of unique atmosphere and odd sights. Here is a door-to-door furniture pedlar's cart.

The old-world atmosphere again. Here in Quito, Ecuador, you can buy chickens from sidewalk vendors like this girl.



The scintillating jewel that is Rio de Janeiro by night. This partial view of Brazil's capital glimpses its almost fantastic beauty which has made it one of the world's showplaces. Unbelievable to think that only 40 years ago Rio was ravaged by yellow fever.

Rio de Janeiro's famous figure of Christ,—100 ft. high, 2310 ft. above sea level, on Santa Teresa Hill, is a "must" for visitors.

Parks are leading features in every Latin American city. Because of the climate most of them can be used all the year. This one is in Rio.

And Primeval Pageantry—Is Calling To You

Photos by the Author

for the time. If you want stories of the countries with large Indian populations there's "Birds Without Nest" by Clorinda Matto de Turner of Peru and "Broad and Alien is the World" by Ciro Alegria, a story of an Indian village in the mountains of Peru.

"Rebellion in the Backlands" is a jungle tale by the Brazilian novelist, Euclydes da Cunha. Its first section provides one of the best descriptions of a jungle land that exists in any language. Another outstanding achievement of Latin American jungle fiction is "The Vortex" by the Colombian novelist José Eustasio Rivera. It's a bitter exposé of Indian and halfbreed rubber tappers enslaved in the upper Amazon regions.

"Dona Barbara" by Romulo Gallegos is a different sort of story. It's set against the vast prairies of Venezuela and it's an absorbing tale of a constant struggle against man and nature. Farther south, the rice plantations of Ecuador help provide the background for "Our Daily Bread" by Enrique Gil Gilbert who is a native of that country.

FARTHER south still there's the background that inspired Benjamin Subercaseaux to write his great book "Chile: A Geographic Extravaganza" which reveals the historical background, life and traditions of a country in which the author's name is famous. If you'd prefer a sea story with a South American background try "The Sloop 'Isabel' Arrived This Evening" by Guillermo Meneses who describes with authentic vigor the lives of Negroes living along the Venezuelan coast.

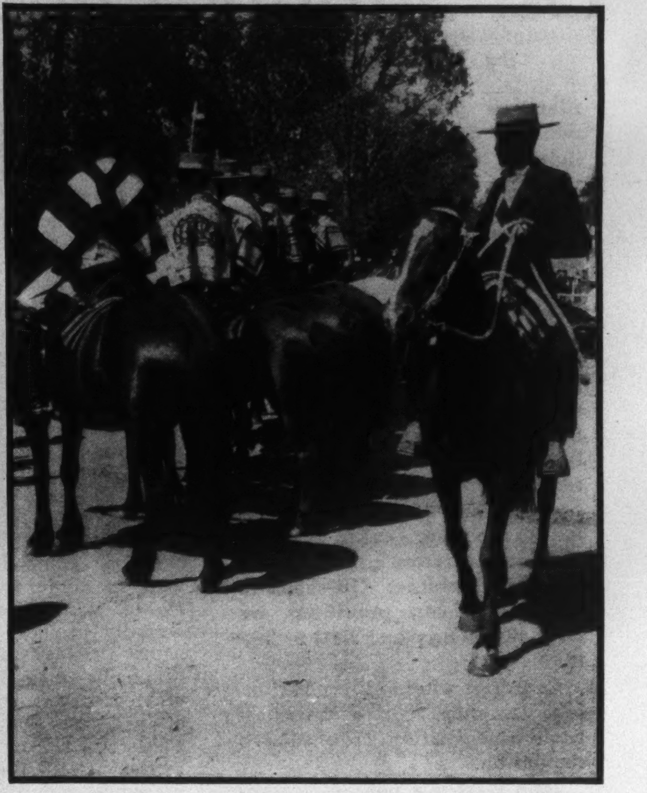
This is just a start. There's at least three dozen more famous works which are available in English translations and in which Latin American writers of prominence describe their own peoples, problems, backgrounds and histories. Their great value, of course, lies in the fact that they're authentic and skilfully written by men and women who love the lands they're describing. I'm mentioning them because it's so impossible to provide on these pages any sort of adequate conception of South America and because native writers can do it so much better.

The people who live in South America are more important to us than most of us realize. In the last pre-war year they took Canadian goods valued at $17,500,000 and they sent us exports valued at $16,000,000. That's the sort of two-way business we need and according to newspaper reports Canada's Trade Minister Mackinnon sees no reason why it can't hit the $200-million-a-year mark before too long.

Equally interesting is the fact that the number of Canada's Latin American visitors is increasing. Because of current conditions in England and Europe, sons and daughters of prominent Latin families are going to Canada to study instead. They will be staying for four or five years, plenty of time to gather impressions and to decide once and for all what Canada is really like and what it means to Latin America.

Remember that the prestige England enjoys in South America is partially due to the fact that influential Latins who studied in England were impressed by what they saw. They told their fathers about British tradition, fair play and good merchandise, and it paid off in cold cash so far as Britain was concerned. Let those Canadians who meet Latin Americans remember this. What you say and think and do will be observed. You can help Canada if you will treat South Americans as well as they would treat you if you were in their countries.

Though Chile broke with the Axis in '43, her troops still reveal German training.

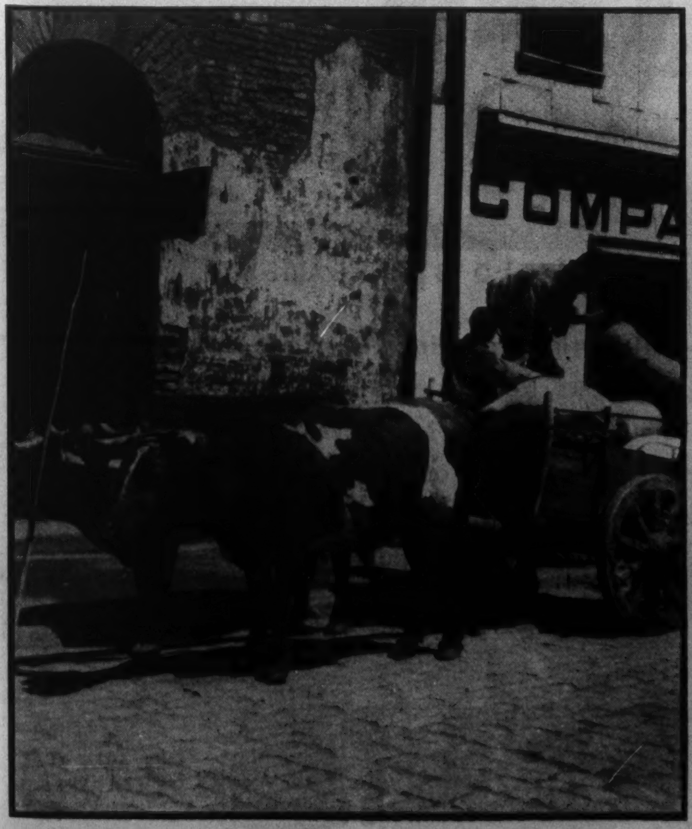


The gaily-clad folk hero of Chile is the huaso-cowboy of the Andes, noted for superb horsemanship.

GRAND HOTEL

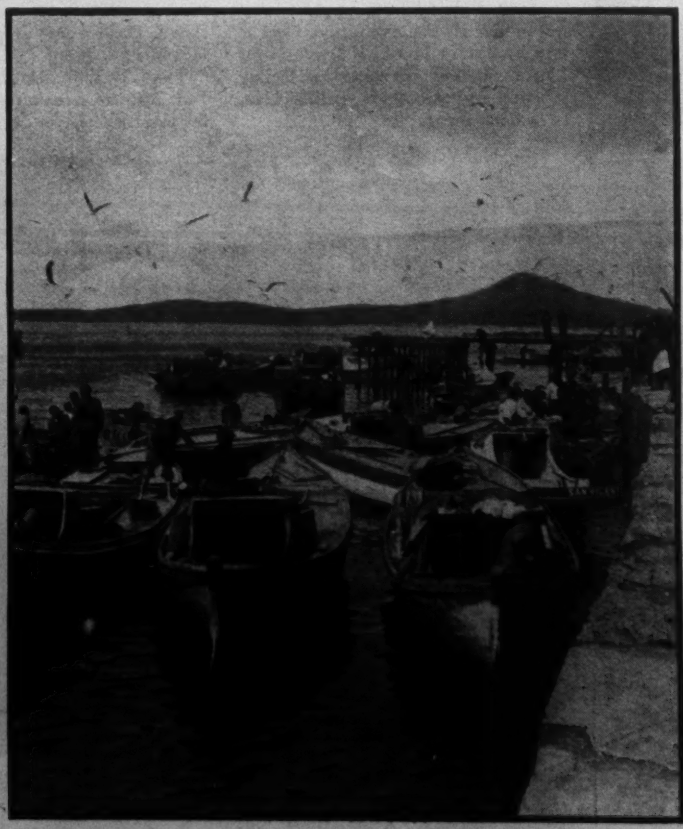
Downtown in cosmopolitan Buenos Aires, which has adopted the better points of American and European living.

Buenos Aires has some exceptionally fine residential streets. Lined with trees, Avenida Alvear features the smartest of modern apartment houses.



All over South America in villages and remote areas are scenes reminiscent of yesterday. Details vary, but this oxcart in Talcahuano, Chile, is typical.

Rush-hour scene in Santiago, Chile's capital. New vehicles are difficult to obtain and the picture shows the city's very real transportation problems.



The quaint little fishing village of San Vicente, Chile, stirs to life, as the fleet returns from an early-morning trip to the fishing grounds.

No Danger of World's Oil Supply Ending

By JOHN NESS

Alarmists periodically warn us that the days of the petroleum industry are numbered, that the world's oil wells are giving out. But there is no cause for alarm, as shown by this brief inventory of reserves and probable supply. The United States, for instance, has an expectancy of 50 billion barrels of new oil. Canada has vast areas of proven oil reserves to the extent of 30 million barrels. Other parts of the Western Hemisphere have a further 50 billion barrels for posterity. Still remaining for further exploitation are the Middle East territories, Russia's, etc., not to speak of present and future production of synthetic gasoline. Oil seems to be everywhere, providing we have the energy and skill to find it.

Countries where oil production lags are those which have restrictive legislation or excessive regulation.

John Ness is a petroleum technologist with Imperial Oil. He has written extensively on oil exploration.

THE well which is credited with having launched the oil business on its adventurous career was drilled in 1859 and it had hardly ceased to be a nine days' wonder before some local Jeremiah was foretelling an imminent shortage of petroleum. Since that day 50 billion barrels of oil have been recovered from the world's oil-fields for man's comfort and convenience.

Periodically the voice of the pessimist, like that of the turtle, has been heard in the land, warning the petroleum industry that its days were numbered. In 1914 the United States was told it had only 6 billion barrels of oil left; in 1921 the figure was placed at 9 billion; by 1925 it had dwindled to 5 billion and in 1934 the estimate was 13.3 billion. These figures were not the mere guesses of crack-pot economists but the considered opinion of certain recognized authorities.

Yet, in the years between 1914 and 1945, these same United States produced around 27 billion barrels and had established a reserve of 20 billion more. This is not so much a reflection on the crystal-gazing ability of the experts, as it is a tribute to the unceasing and herculean efforts of the oil industry in its search for new fields and more efficient operating methods.

What is true of the United States is applicable to the world at large. Any hint of impending shortage has immediately been met by increased activity in the exploratory realm and, so far, the results have been more than sufficient to meet the need, so that, at the beginning of 1946, world reserves of petroleum were placed at 53 billion barrels.

Before going further it would be well to come to an understanding as to what the word "reserves" actually implies. It is simply this: wells already drilled in the world's producing oil fields have demonstrated that a definite amount of oil is still there for the taking. These are "proven reserves," which in the case of the United States are placed at upwards of 20 billion barrels and, for the world as a whole, 53 billion barrels. This is equal to about 20 years' world production at the present rate.

Semi-Proven, Probable

To this we can add an unestimated amount of semi-proven and probable reserves. "Semi-proven" would include areas as yet undrilled, within or adjacent to producing fields, where every indication pointed to the existence of oil; "probable" reserves would comprise areas where, by one method or another short of actual drilling, the presence of oil could be confidently expected.

With such a tremendous volume of oil in sight there might be a tendency to let the morrow take care of itself but, with the knowledge that oil is a wasting commodity which, once taken, can never be replaced, the oil industry is justified in taking a long view and the world-wide search for new fields is increasing instead of falling off.

Some people express the opinion that this is wasted effort, for they suggest that atomic energy has already handed petroleum its coat and hat and pointed to the way out.

Admittedly nothing can stop the march of progress. Petroleum itself ousted the tallow dip and the coal-oil lamp. It drove Dobbin from the highways and chased him from the plow. It accelerated the wheels of industry and allowed men to fly. If atomic energy can increase the sphere of man's accomplishment or lighten his labor, nothing can hold it back.

Atomic Power?

But before we plug our oil-wells and dismantle our refineries let us bear this in mind. Scientists believe that it will be a decade, at least, before the controlled chain reaction used in the atomic bomb can be made available for industrial purposes as a source of energy. Installations for this purpose would be far too bulky and heavy to be used as units for the mobile power of trains, autos or planes because of the necessity for adequate shielding from the penetrating rays. Furthermore, there is as yet no yardstick to measure production costs of atomic energy, and its ability to compete with petroleum, coal or water-power on an economic basis has still to be demonstrated.

If that destroys the bogey of too much oil, we must still ascertain if there can possibly be enough to meet an ever-expanding demand.

Let us take the United States as our guinea-pig. In that country the oil industry has spread into 26 of its 48 states and explored approximately three-quarters of a million square miles. But the United States has a total area of 3 million square miles, of which some four-fifths contains rocks of sedimentary origin suitable for the accumulation of oil.

After about 90 years — after the production of some 27 billion barrels of oil and the building up of reserves of over 20 billion more, the search has only extended over half as great an area as that remaining untapped; that is, three-quarters of a million square miles exploited as compared with 1½ million yet to play around in.

If only a bare minimum of 1 per cent of the remaining territory proves productive at no more than an average rate, the States can confidently expect to find as much oil in the future as what has been recovered and discovered up till now. In other words, the United States has an expectancy of 50 billion barrels of new oil.

World Possibilities

This picture of the United States finds a replica in every oil-producing country in the world and can be projected into countries which have not, as yet, entered the production column.

The sedimentary basins of the world are relatively well-known to oil geologists. In the Western Hemisphere, in addition to the United States, they comprise large areas in South America and its adjacent islands and stretch widely through the Prairie Provinces of Canada to the Northwest Territories and Alaska. Eastern Canada also comes into the picture with sedimentary areas in Ontario, the St. Lawrence valley and the Maritimes.

The bulk of production in the Western Hemisphere, apart from the U.S., has come from Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Argentina and Mexico. Venezuela now stands second to the States in annual world production and large areas of her prospective territory have not yet been scratched by the drill. The same is true of Colombia, where extensive exploration is now taking place, of Argentina and of Peru.

In countries which have not, so far, figured largely in production, the opportunities for successful development are wide-spread. Brazil has a large expanse of sedimentary rocks; Ecuador has its Oriente and the republics of Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay and Bolivia are almost virgin territory as far as the oil search is concerned. Mexico, Central America and the West Indies have latent possibilities which will repay exploitation.

The very extent of Canada's prospective territory has been a handicap to its development. When Imperial Oil embarked on the first organized exploration of the Western prairies, the late Mr. A. M. McQueen, who was in charge of these operations, expressed the opinion that the oil possibilities of that vast area could not be discounted until a number of wells, appropriate to its great expanse, had been drilled. This implied literally thousands of wells and, despite the intensive efforts of both Canadian and U.S. companies, particularly in the past ten years, that quota is very far from being reached.

These efforts, however, have not been entirely abortive. They have given us Turner Valley which, since Dingman drilled his well in 1914, has produced over 81 million barrels and provided over 90 per cent of Canada's entire output. At places such as Princess, Conrad, Vermilion and Lloydminster, those who have pinned their faith on the productivity of the Plains have been rewarded, not lavishly, but to an encouraging extent, for annual production from those scattered fields approximates three-quarters of a million barrels annually. Tremendous re-

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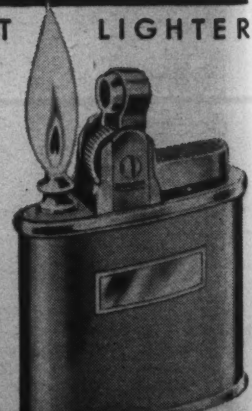

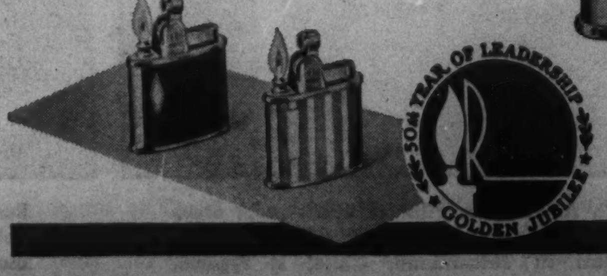

OUR 50TH YEAR OF LEADERSHIP

serves of natural gas have been proved, far in excess of the present demand for domestic and industrial fuel, but with a potential value that is difficult to estimate.

Far to the north, Norman Wells, on the Mackenzie river, holds the bulk of Canada's proven oil reserves with around 30 million barrels available for future use. As a contribution to the war effort this field shipped over a million barrels through the Canol pipe line in 1944.

Exploratory drilling is still being continued and the opening up of this vast hinterland will be greatly aided by the contribution of petroleum to the mining industry and to transportation.

The old fields of Western Ontario, which saw the birth of the petroleum industry, are being given a chance to stage a come-back. Painstaking study has indicated a possibility that, within the developed areas, there may be untested spots where drilling may be productive and some promising results have already been obtained.

The St. Lawrence valley and the Maritime Provinces are also being extensively explored and deep drilling resorted to, although so far success has been elusive.

Beyond the confines of Canada lies Alaska, where the oil possibilities are considered so promising that the U.S. government has established a Naval Reserve covering 35,000 square miles of prospective oil lands.

Petroleum for Posterity

Competent authority has estimated that from the Western Hemisphere, outside of the U.S., an amount of oil will be secured equal to what the States themselves will produce; a further 50 billion barrels to add to Uncle Sam's 50 billion. Petroleum for posterity!

This, however, by no means exhausts the resources of Mother Earth. The area covered by sedimentary rocks in the Eastern Hemisphere is more than double that of our own side of the globe.

Over one-third of this prospective producing area lies within the vast stretch of the Soviet Union, which makes us scratch our heads over Russia's frantic designs on the reserves of adjoining nations. Perhaps it is due to the fact that, while the Soviet's new oil must still be sought for, the reserves of the near East are, at least, semi-proven, for comparatively little drilling has demonstrated the productivity of Iran and Iraq, which in 1945 amounted to 105 million barrels.

Counting in the territory of Bahrein, Saudi Arabia, Kewait and Egypt, the basin areas of the near East exceed those of the U.S. and Alaska and provide a fertile field for exploration.

In the far East the fields of the Netherland East Indies and Burma have suffered by the Japanese occupation and are not yet back on full production. Extension of those fields and exploration in British India, China, Australia and Japan will undoubtedly add to the ultimate yield. Even applying the minimum expectancy of production the Eastern Hemisphere should ultimately produce in excess of its Western counterpart; — another 100 billion barrels of oil, at least, for the future.

Other Sources of Oil

As if that were not enough the oil industry has prepared for the day when even such a fabulous stockpile may become depleted.

From oil-shale, from coal, from natural gas the recovery of gasoline and other oil products is a demonstrated possibility. Twenty years ago gasoline was extracted from coal for the first time on the American continent. Germany kept her planes in the air with synthetic fuels. A plant is now under construction in Texas to produce gasoline from natural gas. The resources of such material, of gas, of coal, of oil shale, must be computed in fantastic figures; in coal alone the United States has the equivalent of more than a thousand years' supply of liquid fuel.

Only the economic factor meanwhile keeps those synthetics from competition with petroleum recovered by drilling, but any appreciable increase in the cost of crude oil, such as would accompany a definite trend towards ultimate exhaustion, would bring those synthetic fuels into the picture, at first to augment and eventually to supplant the present sources of supply.

Canada would fare not too badly should that day come. Her resources of coal are exceeded only by those of the U.S. and Russia. She has tremendous reserves of natural gas and she has the Athabaska tar sands. The latter comprise the world's greatest surface manifestation of petroleum, but the mode of their occurrence presents certain difficulties in recovery of the oil, which must be ironed out before the tar sands can compete with crude at its present price level.

From this rapid review we can appreciate that there are few land areas on the earth's wide expanse which have not the certainty, the probability or the possibility of producing oil. It would seem to be everywhere, providing we have the energy and the skill to search for and find it.

There is a third necessity, however, and that is incentive. The industry in the States, and in Canada in a relative sense, did not expand automatically. It grew and flourished because men of skill and energy were assured of an adequate reward for the application of those virtues. Oil has not only brought freedom from toil and drudgery, it is a product of freedom. Freedom to search, freedom to develop, freedom to produce and market. These opportunities prevail on this continent and industry has benefited accordingly.

The countries where oil exploration lags are those which, by restrictive legislation or excessive regulation, have placed barriers in the path of free enterprise, a short-sighted policy which is stultifying their own progress and driving opportunity from their doors.

It is no mere coincidence that Uncle Sam and Jack Canuck are the most lavish users of petroleum products on the face of the globe. It didn't just happen that petroleum products brought from miles down in the earth, refined by complicated processes and transported for hundreds, even thousands of miles, are retailed at a lower cost than cows' milk or soda-pop, although their actual selling price is heavily camouflaged by an over-burden of taxation. Such conditions are the logical outcome of man's undeniable right to enjoy the bounties of Nature and the fruits of his own industry.

Bounteous Nature has seen to it that there is petroleum in abundance for us, for our children and for their children to the third and fourth generation. There is oil in plenty!

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OTTAWA LETTER

Possible Federal Tax Cuts Will Reflect Conference's Failure

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

WHEN Budget Day comes along, as it is expected to do some time in the next four weeks, public interest will centre upon the proposed tax changes. These, according to tradition, will be most sacredly guarded, and, while there is bound to be much speculation, no one will know for certain until the Minister of Finance actually announces them in the House. Even his fellow-members in the Cabinet may not know the details in advance.

The classic case is the decision to impose a tax on gold, levied in the regime of Prime Minister R.B. Bennett, when the Minister of Mines, Hon. Wesley Gordon, learned of it for the first time when he was listening to the Budget Address. But I never think about budget secrets without recalling the Finance officials who were busily preparing the mimeographed sheets of the Budget containing the actual changes, and forced, late one night, to run off a corrected set. They didn't dare throw the old set into the waste-paper baskets, and decided to burn them in the fireplace of the Minister's office. There was a terrific draft that night, and they were disposing of them at a wonderful rate, when there came a knock at the door. It was about two a.m. and they were startled. They opened it to find an R.C.M.P. officer, from the patrol on the Hill.

"Hey, what's going on here?" asked that dignitary.

Hush!" the Finance officials said. "We're disposing of some highly secret documents."

"Secret my eye," retorted the R.C.M.P. officer. "They're all over the front lawn!" The draft, it seemed, was carrying them out only partly charred and still quite legible, and they were being broadcast to the winds. There followed a wild paper-chase in the dark on Parliament Hill, in an effort to round up all the precious secrets of the Budget!

Though the customary secrecy will again be observed, it is possible to comment upon some of the conditions which Mr. Ilsley will have to take into account in deciding what the taxation policy of his government should be in the current fiscal year. The fact that the 1945 budget was delivered as late as last October provides us with figures and declarations of policy much more up-to-date than usual, and certain aspects of the situation were clarified as recently as May 1, when the Minister of Finance discussed the taxation policy of the government in the event of a possible failure to reach an agreement with the provinces.

To begin with, the prospective revenues for 1946-47 (that is, for the twelve months beginning April 1, 1946) will be substantially less than the estimated expenditure on current account.

"Normal" and "Special"

The latter figure, it will be recalled, is presented in the Estimates tabled about two months ago. There were two main divisions, what was called "Normal Estimates" amounting to just over $1¼ billions; and the "Demobilization and Reconversion Estimates" which amounted to just over $1½ billions. Thus, apart from capital expenditure, or export credits, or the loan to Britain, it is necessary to find just over $2¾ billions. A very considerable part of this sum is "special" expenditure, and it might be sound finance to borrow rather than tax for it. As against this, it is quite clear that what might be called "normal" expenditures are going to level off at a point certainly not below $1½ billion a year and probably nearer $2 billion; and that sound fiscal policy would call for a maintenance of taxation rates which, over the years, will yield such a sum.

The revenues for the current year cannot, of course, be estimated with anything like the same exactness. Indeed, the revenues even for the past year (1945-46) are not yet accurately compiled, though Mr. Ilsley will be able to give us on Budget Day a shrewd guess. Judging from published figures, it will appear that in the fiscal year which ended March 31, 1946, the tax revenues will prove to have been about $2.2 billions. The reductions in taxes announced by Mr. Ilsley last October will be in full force in the current year; and they will cause a reduction of about $300 million in a full year of operation. This means that without any further tax cuts, and on the assumption that business activity continues at as favorable a level in the current fiscal year as it did in the previous twelve months, the Minister can count on $1.9 billion in tax revenues. Further cuts in taxes, or recession in business, will proportionately reduce this sum. To this can be added non-tax revenue of perhaps $150 million; and special receipts to which no precise figure can be attached.

Thus, against current revenue not likely to be more than $2.1 billion the main estimates of expenditure for the year run to $2.7 billion or so, a deficit on that basis of $600,000,000.

Further Tax Cuts?

To what extent it would be thought to be sound practice to introduce further tax cuts in the face of a prospective $600,000,000 deficit would depend on several factors. It may be that the $2.7 billion of expenditure, including as it does such items as $620 million for current demobilization costs, a large part of which will not recur next year, may be regarded as containing a substantial element of special war costs which it would be proper to borrow rather than attempt to tax for. Again, even in the face of a heavy deficit, it may be decided—as it was last year under similar circumstances—that further tax cuts are imperative in order to encourage enterprise and investment, no matter if the effect is to increase an already very serious deficit. All that can be done here is to indicate the nature of the decision the government will have to make.

For the long pull, it is clear that Ministers of Finance must count on getting around $1.5 billion annually from taxes. That would permit a further 20 per cent cut from the $1.9 billion which it may be reasonable to expect from current rates this year and with no serious decline in national production. On this basis, it might be contended that Mr. Ilsley could cut another $400 million in taxes and still hope to reach a balanced budget when the extraordinary costs arising out of the war have subsided. And it might be further contended that he should take this step at once so as to create new incentives for enterprise and investment.

Possible Cuts Restricted

It has been argued that the collapse of the premiers' conference increased the chances of taxation cuts in the budget, since the federal government has escaped, for the time being at least, certain additional costs and new commitments. Quite apart from Mr. Ilsley's remarks pointing in the opposite direction, I would have thought that the collapse of the conference dimmed the hopes of early relief. First, with the major taxes on profits and incomes within its sole management, the Dominion could more confidently count on the national income remaining high, for it would possess valuable means of stimulating it. It could, under those circumstances, more boldly cut taxes now in the expectation of recouping later. Second, under the terms of the wartime tax agreements, it is bound to make certain cuts in taxes when they expire, which for most of the provinces is March 31, 1947. If no agreement is reached, Mr. Ilsley must by contract cut corporation taxes 10 per cent on April 1, 1947, and reduce personal income taxes enough to enable the provinces to "use" that field again, — whatever that may mean.

It seems to me obvious that if Mr. Ilsley is bound to make these further cuts in 1947, he is much more restricted as to the cuts he can make in 1946. And, faced with a much more cloudy economic and fiscal future due to the collapse of the negotiations with the provinces, he will, I should think, be compelled to be that much more cautious in the Budget he is now preparing.

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Waterman's

Communist Convention Will Decide "Line"

By D. P. O'HEARN

The main point of interest in the Labor Progressive Party convention in Toronto this week-end, Mr. O'Hearn says, will be in seeing how far the Communist line is to go.

Broad policy already has been decided, but there is disagreement within the party on the extremes to which the policy should be carried. There also is some dissatisfaction with the vigor of the leadership.

ONE of the more interesting, if not more important, political events of the year begins this week-end when the Labor Progressive Party holds its national convention. For five days, starting June 1, some 350 L.P.P. delegates will meet in Toronto to discuss and shape the policies which Communism in Canada will follow for the next year.

The convention should have its exciting moments. There's one thing about Communists. They do fight, even among themselves. Policy and "line" may be laid down from above, but the routine party members still manage to at least take a vital interest in what the "above" says, and do battle for their beliefs with an ardor that would shame a Tory, Liberal or even a C.C.F.'er.

The chief point of interest at this meeting should centre on indications of the degree of aggressiveness with which the Party will follow its post-war line. The main business of the convention officially is to lay down this new line. It is the first national gathering that the Communists have had since they formed the Labor Progressive Party at a national meeting in 1943, and no *official* policy has been laid down to meet the conditions brought about by the end of the war. However, the policy itself has been clearly defined long ago. It transferred emphasis from the "cooperation" of wartime back to the old theme of the class struggle. The national leadership laid the foundations for the change before V-J Day. Chief argument, therefore, should centre on the extremes to which the party will carry the line.

Right Wing Dissatisfied

There undoubtedly will be some battling on the point. The right wing element of the Communists has not been at all satisfied with the prosecution of the cause since the end of the war. The leadership, while it quickly made formal alteration in its line once the end of the war was near, to some extent has been showing a fondness for some of the attributes of political piety which it attached to itself during the war. The rank and filers will have a say about this un-Marxist lethargy. And it seems most probable that the result will be a considerably more aggressive prosecution of the main cause, the class struggle.

It will be interesting to see how much questioning is directed at the wartime course followed by Leader Tim Buck. During the war, Mr. Buck's cooperation policy wasn't at all popular with a sizable group within the party. Since then the Communist party in the United States has had its purge which resulted in the expulsion of Earl Browder. There hasn't until now been any occasion to challenge Mr. Buck on the wisdom of his wartime course, which followed closely the Browder line. The L.P.P. leader denies that he committed the classic sin of revisionism which was the reason for the Browder expulsion, though he admits to having been strongly influenced by Browder. He notes that Browder went to extremes (particularly in that he withdrew the U.S. Communists from all direct political activity) which the party in Canada didn't follow. However, there is a very large question if the Canadian leadership mightn't be accused at least of feeling kindly towards revisionism, which is essentially the substitution of evolution for revolution as the method of attaining the Marxian goal; and it seems probable that the dissident element should give Mr. Buck some busy moments explaining his defense.

Not that there is any question of a challenge to the leadership of Buck. The Canadian Communists are not in the same unhappy state as their United States cousins who are still very divided despite their housecleaning. The Canadian party has its two definite factions, the extremists and the moderates, but their disagreement is more intellectual than physical, and they are united on the Buck leadership. (The L.P.P. leader is an exceptional compromiser. Going back on his political record there is a curious resemblance to Mr. King.)

Little will probably come from the convention in the way of indication of the direction of activity of the party except for broad policy. During the war years the party activity was dominantly political. Attention was somewhat sacrificed in its normal, main organizational field of labor to further the work of building the party politically. This has now been changed. Labor organization is again receiving first attention.

25th Anniversary

An incidental but noteworthy feature of the convention is that it is not only the first national meeting of the Communists in three years, but it also marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Communist party in Canada. It was twenty-five years ago this fall that the first groups of Communists in Canada got together in Guelph, more or less under-cover, being still illegal under the measures of the last war, and under the stimulus of the Russian revolution and the industrial unrest in Canada formed the first national body. It was later that fall that the Canadian Workers Party was formed as a legal front, as, similarly, the L.P.P. was formed in 1943.

Going back on the twenty-five year history of the party there are two points of significance that stand out:

One is the steady growth that the party has enjoyed despite its many clashes with the law and public disfavor. Starting with a few thousand members it had acquired over 5,000 supporters by the end of the twenties, reached 14,000 active members by 1937, and today claims 23,000 active supporters. Despite events of the past few months, it apparently is still growing.

The second point is the unusual internal peace which has prevailed within the party. In twenty-five years it has had only two important internal clashes. The first was in 1928-29 when there was an attempt to disrupt the party by a moderatist group, the result of which was to install Tim Buck as leader. The second was the clash of last fall which saw the expulsion of Fergus McKean of Vancouver. In a radical party such a record of unity is remarkable.

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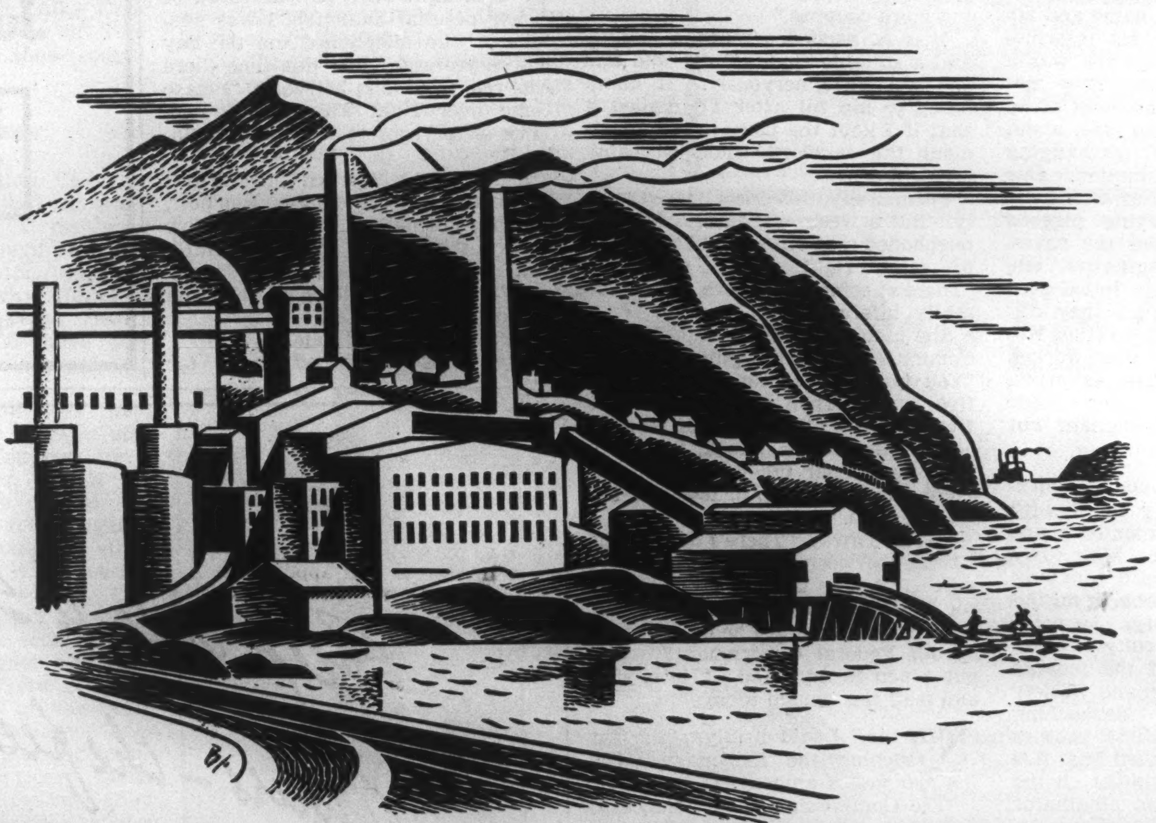

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

"Write for Information at Once, and Mail the Coupon Today"

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

MY FRIEND Miss A. is readily impressed by almost any sort of printed injunction; but the ones she finds most irresistible are "Mark This Coupon Immediately" and "Send For Literature Today." As a result she has collected an impressive library of information about home insulation, northern playgrounds, internal baths, fluorescent lighting, poise and body control, and the elimination of cockroaches, dandruff, dental film, factory rash, and the sense of personal frustration. After all, she points out, it doesn't cost her anything and it often results in very interesting associations.

One of her more interesting associations is the Anti-Pigeon League. As soon as she read in the paper a notice calling for membership in the League she sent in her name and address, with a request for information. Within a few days she was a member of the League. They met once a month in the basement of an abandoned mission and sat about hating pigeons and exchanging plans for their elimination. One plan called for the use of a long extension pole for chivying pigeons out of their nests under the eaves. The other, more imaginative one was to get the pigeons intoxicated and then collect them as they collapsed and send them to the Humane Society. Neither plan worked very well, however. The extension pole or pigeon eliminator made the pigeons violently indignant but didn't eliminate them.

AFTER that Miss A. made up a birdseed mash strongly laced with cooking sherry and fermented prune juice. The pigeons got hilariously tight on this but instead of flopping over they went right back to the eaves and threw a party. The noise of brawling and promiscuity went on for hours and some of the tenants complained to the Humane Society that Miss A. was debauching pigeons. In the meantime another group of tenants demanded Miss A.'s removal from the apartment on the ground that her pigeon eliminator made more disturbance than the pigeons. In the end the whole matter came up before the Rental Board and Miss A. was bound over to keep the peace.

"Anyway, they won't stop me writing the papers," she said. I've just done an article about it called 'Eavesdropping' — sort of a catchy title, don't you think? Here, I've got it here." She rummaged in her handbag and produced a sheet of paper. I read it in some bewilderment.

"I eat them for my breakfast,
I serve them for snacks and treats.
Oh, there's nothing gives me quite
so much pleasure
As delicious Wheatsie-eats."

"Oh, that's something else I was working on," Miss A. explained and put it back in her bag. "Anyway, it doesn't matter about the pigeons. What's worrying me now is where I'm to keep a live pony."

"Well, you could keep it in the dinette I suppose or on the drying roof," I said. "I suppose you've been mailing more coupons."

Miss A. nodded. "With a box-top and a suitable rhyme," she said and added a little nervously. "It didn't occur to me till after I'd mailed it that if I kept the pony in the apartment the landlord could probably break the lease."

Fortunately, this crisis passed safely. But a week or two ago Miss A. telephoned me excitedly. "I want you to come right over," she said. "There's something here you'll be really interested in."

She met me at the door. "It's the Committee for Civil Rights," she said. "You just mail a coupon asking for five copies. Then you send them to five friends and get each of them to ask for five copies. Look, I want to read you about the case of Lieut.-Colonel John Lilburn in 1649 and the 1946 version."

I backed away. "There's quite a difference between the two cases," I said. But Miss A. swept on. "Don't you realize that the basic rights of Canadian citizens are being menaced by our Federal Government?" She put a pen in my hand. "Here, sign and mail the coupon today."

"NOT me," I said firmly. "I'm not touching the Espionage Case. It's *sub judice* anyway."

"The Commission does violence to the rights of free citizens," Miss A. went on. "Any Canadian can still be victimized." She stopped suddenly and did a double-take, the first I have ever seen outside the movies. "Did you say the *Espionage* Case?" she said sharply. "You don't mean the Canadian spies!"

"The *alleged* Canadian spies," I corrected. "You have to be sure you're not influencing any juries."

I have seldom seen Miss A. more shaken. If there is anything she finds more abhorrent than the Liberal Administration, it is the case of the Soviet Union. "They oughtn't to be allowed to print advertisements like that!" she said indignantly.

"You oughtn't to sign coupons without your reading glasses," I said, and went on relentlessly, "It says here 'to conduct an educational campaign to remove as far as possible the prejudice caused the defendants in the espionage case'. You start trying that and you may find yourself being indicted for contempt of court."

"What does that mean?" Miss A. asked nervously.

My knowledge of jurisprudence is rather limited, but I thought it time to teach Miss A. a lesson. "Oh, not more than a two hundred dollar fine or a year or two in jail," I said and added not too kindly, "Maybe they'll give you an inside cell where you won't be bothered by pigeons."

IF I thought Miss A. was cured of her peculiar addiction, I was mistaken. She telephoned me the day before yesterday and this time there was real trouble in her voice. "Please come over right away," she said. "I've simply got to have your opinion."

I hardly recognized my friend when she opened the door. Her hair, which is normally a rather attractive mousy shade, was now exultantly red, right to the roots.

"What do you think of it?" she asked anxiously.

"It's dynamite," I said.

Poor Miss A. looked ready for tears. "It said all you had to do was mail the coupon and they would send a complete set of home instructions," she said. "It said it was just a simple vegetable compound that would restore streaked and faded tresses or money returned."

"Oh, dear," I said. "Why don't you stick to pigeons and live ponies?" She looked so stricken, however, that I tried to find something encouraging to say. "Well, anyway it will make a wonderful disguise," I said at last.

"How do you mean, 'disguise'?" Miss A asked.

"I meant if anyone were to come round to arrest you for Contempt of Court," I said, "all you will have to say is that you've gone away and you don't know when you'll be back."

Miss A. studied her brilliant head in the mirror, and her face brightened a little. "I really could, couldn't I?" she said. "I can just tell them there's nobody home."

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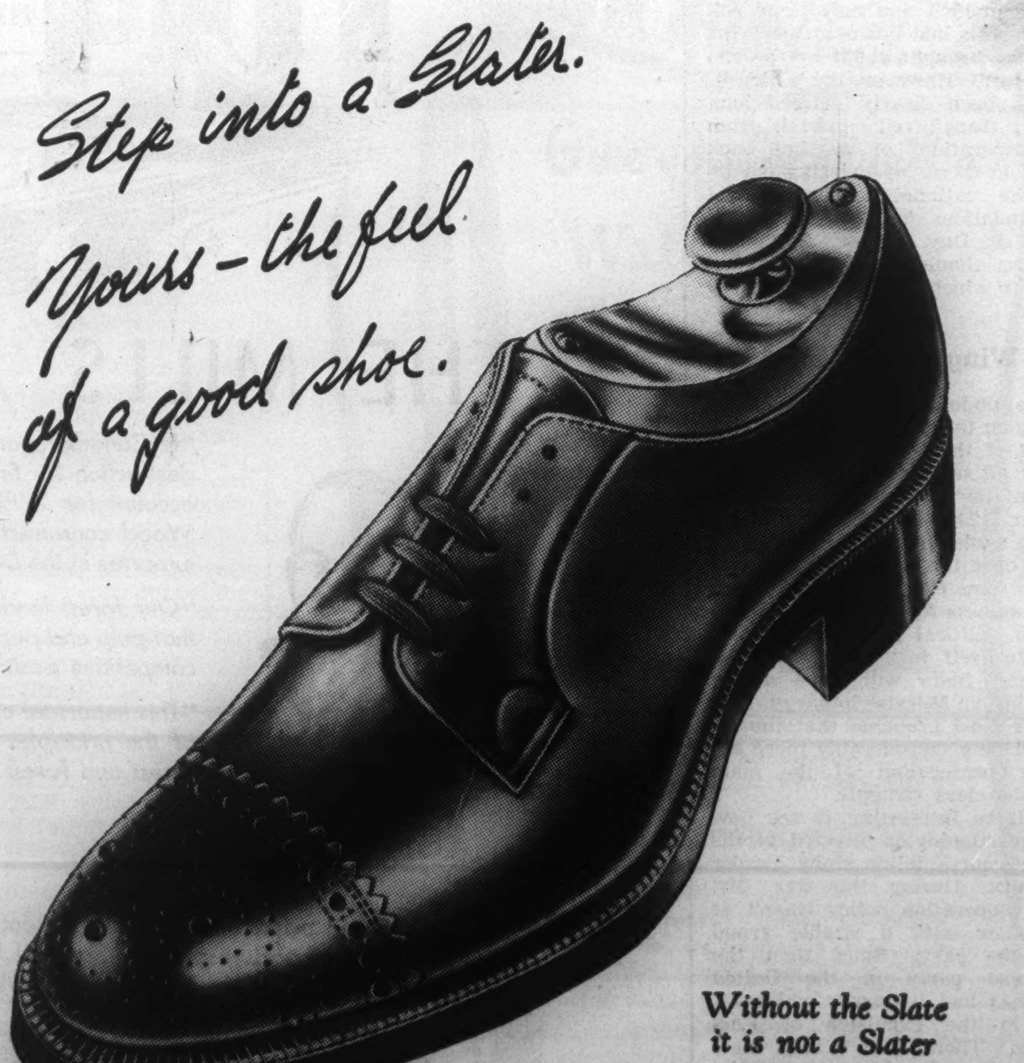
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WASHINGTON LETTER

Truman's Labor Bill May Influence Democrats' Election Chances

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

HARRY Truman's drastic Labor-control powers, which the House of Representatives voted so promptly, may have stirred up labor enmity that will cost his Democratic party seats in the Congressional elections this fall. That opposition may seriously affect his chances for re-election in 1948. Yet, in the minds and hearts of his countrymen, President Truman is a greater American for ending the rail strike and bringing Labor to terms.

It will be a while before the true impact on his political chances of his precedent-shaking demand for strike curbs is determined.

British factories are working at full pressure to meet the world-wide demand for toys. Girls are seen here putting the finishing touches to toy pandas which are not destined to bring joy to British youngsters, but are for overseas.

It was deadly serious business for this plain American with the sensitive eye for the political aspect of things to let political considerations go out the window. He had to act to save his Government and the American economic machinery from destruction. The railway strike threatened the essentials of existence, food, raw materials, fuel, housing, public health, public safety, shipping and overseas famine relief. He left his trademark, that wide grin, at home for this important business.

His fellow citizens, in the main, have a kindly word for him personally, while being critical of his floundering administration. They remember that it was a balky Congress that barred passage of Truman measures, such as those sought by the striking unions.

Omissions of Congress

It's on the record that Congress failed to raise the minimum wage from 40 to 65 cents, extend Social Security, pass a permanent Fair Employment Practices Act, enact a Missouri Valley Authority Bill, or to vote the Truman National Health Program which would have provided what the miners are demanding.

While the President has been timid where the votes were in danger, his demand of Congress for a five-pronged anti-labor law is not exactly a Labor vote catcher. It would allow criminal action against union leaders continuing a strike when the Government takes over a vital industry.

It would deprive men refusing to work for Uncle Sam of seniority and rights under the Wagner and Railway Labor Acts. Strikers could be drafted into the Army on the President's own terms, as Governor Tuck of Virginia recently did to end threat of a power strike. Court action would be permitted to bar union leaders from encouraging strikes against the Government. And Management is to be penalized through authority to turn into the Federal Treasury profits during Government operation of a struck industry.

Spokesmen for large industrial groups support the Truman Labor Bill.

The aspiring but unrecognized Republican presidential candidate, Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, has wired Senator Wheeler, Montana's Labor-supporting Democrat, for permission to testify against the bill. He calls it "Totalitarian in its nature," and declares that "it grants powers more extreme than ever before granted to the Government of the United States in either time of war or peace."

Joe Curran, President of the National Maritime Union, swore that 200,000 seamen and longshoremen would walk out June 15, despite the Truman legislation, if more pay, for fewer hours, and better working conditions, were not granted.

Senate Reaction

Senator Murray felt so keenly that he talked of sending a delegation to the White House to get Mr. Truman to forget all about it. Senator Claude Pepper, of Florida, and leader of the Democratic pro-Labor group, threatened a filibuster.

As might be expected, the Administration was loyal. Senator Democratic Leader Alben Barkley, threatened to keep the Senate in session every night until it acted on the House-approved bill. He spearheaded the defence against a coalition of Republicans and pro-Labor Democrats.

Most discomfited figure was President A. F. Whitney of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, who with President Alvanley Johnston of the engineers lost the strike to Mr. Truman. He threatened to use his trainmen's $47,000,000 treasury to "beat" Truman at the polls. Said National Democratic Chairman Robert E. Hannegan: "The Democratic Party and Labor will go on working together."

"Ham Acting"

Not so enthusiastic were Labor leaders and the liberal elements in Congress. Senator Morse, of Oregon, Republican with a progressive record in Congress, accused Mr. Truman of "one of the cheapest exhibitions of ham acting I have ever seen." He contended that Mr. Truman knew the railroad strikers were going back to work four hours before he addressed Congress.

Wm. Green, the A.F. of L. chief, said the Truman Bill would authorize "slave labor under Fascism." New York City Councilman Michael J. Quill, Transport Union chief, accused him of "treason" against the American people. H. F. Sites, Trainmen Union executive, accused the President of "the greatest despicable act ever committed by the President of the United States."

Yet the public spoke differently in 7,000 telegrams, the greatest deluge of messages ever to reach the White House over the week end. They were overwhelmingly in favor of the President's position and many were from Union people.

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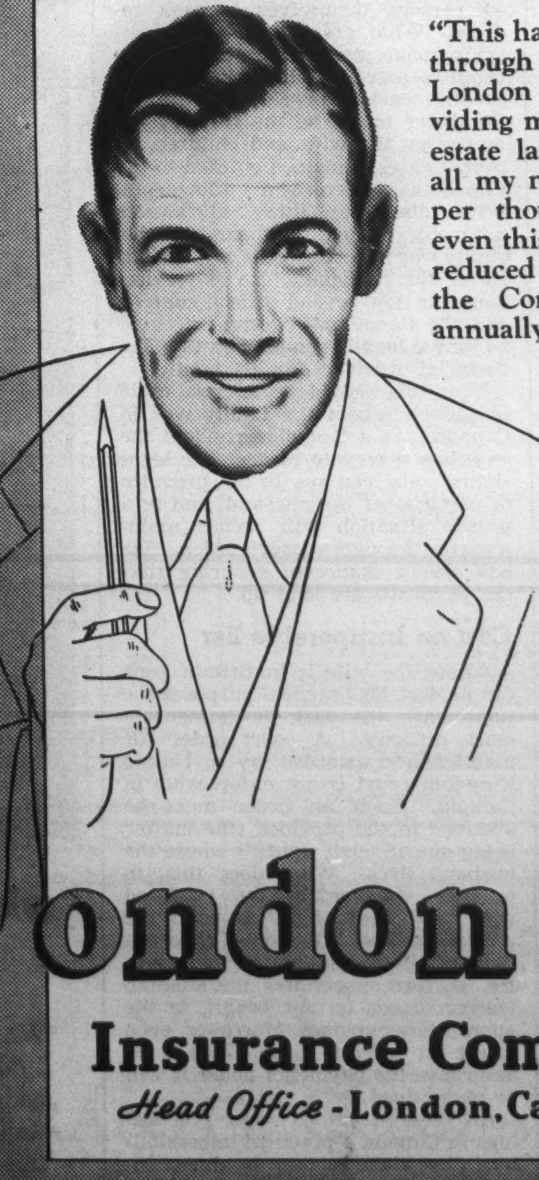

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Canada Must Aid These Deserted Dependents

By ANDREW BELL

After the First World War there was an organization in England, supported by Canadian public funds, to deal with the problem of British wives and children deserted by Canadian husbands and fathers who had been members of the armed forces and had returned to Canada. This time, with a vastly greater number of such cases, there is no such organization and no one is accepting any responsibility. A legal suit in a Canadian province is the only remedy to the deserted family, and it is entirely beyond their means.

THIS is an unhappy tale of unfinished Canadian war business in Europe. The dead official phrase for it is "deserted Canadian dependents." Most of these people are in Britain—wives and children of former members of the Canadian Armed Forces, now back in Canada and out of uniform. These men do not want their families here, nor are they disposed to provide any measure of support. It is not a nice story—for in their need these Canadian dependents must seek their bread out of British charity. And there is at the present time no way in which they may effectively secure redress.

The official Canadian mind is a weird thing. In large matters our policies are generous and imaginative. Mutual Aid during the war and the recent loan to Britain are examples. In smaller questions, however, there is too often dismal apathy and meanness. The problem of the deserted Canadian dependents is a case in point. This is not a big matter really. No reliable figures are, in fact, available. The approximations range from several hundred to perhaps a few thousand cases. Yet each of these is a human tragedy, and it is not the way of the Canadian to ignore his moral responsibilities and "pass by on the other side."

Distressed Editorials

Canadians at home seem to know little about these deserted families. But the Canadian government does. And so do the British! There have been distressed editorials in the British press and pointed questions at Westminster. The last official word—and that was some months ago—was in a nebulous statement by the Dominion Secretary. This statement, in essence said no more than that the two governments were considering the problem.

Seemingly this "consideration" has not yet had results. This is not a situation however, where no action is warranted or time is of no object. Whatever the merits of the individual cases these dependents are, in the most real sense at the present time, people without a country to whom they can look for justice. Surely then there should be agreement on which nation will accept responsibility for them, or a practical way for aggrieved persons themselves to seek redress. What are the facts?

Financial maintenance for these families posed no difficulty so long as the serviceman was in uniform. Whatever might be the state of the marriage, the wife and children, in proper cases, remained entitled to the Canadian government allowances. With discharge these allowances naturally ceased. Support of his family was henceforth the responsibility of the husband. The ex-serviceman was now beyond official control, and the Canadian government could no longer legally compel him to make financial provision for his family.

That this should be so was quite reasonable where the family was in Canada. As a Canadian resident the wife has a way to protect her legal rights. She can sue in the province of domicile of the husband, and in a proper situation will secure maintenance through a court order. She has also a chance of ensuring that the payments are kept up.

Cost an Insuperable Bar

Where the wife is in Britain (one can neglect for practical purposes the Continent) the task is immensely more difficult. A court order for maintenance awarded by a United Kingdom court is not enforceable in Canada. Such an order must be obtained in the province (the matter being one of "civil rights") where the husband lives. What does this, in practice, involve? The confused wife must first of all pin-point the errant husband. She must choose a British solicitor to handle her case. He, in turn, nominates a Canadian lawyer to act, on her behalf, in the appropriate province. Moreover, even where an order is made, there is no assurance the payments under it will be maintained.

All these essentials make proceedings in Canada a practical impossibility. Cost alone sets up an almost insuperable bar. And the Canadian provinces, unlike Britain, have no system of legal aid for people in the category of "poor persons."

Official Britain denies any responsibility for these Canadian dependents. The Canadian government readily admits the cases are lamentable. It too, however, rejects any liability. In certain situations a semblance of help is given. Thus, at the request of Ottawa, the husband is interviewed by a social service worker, or a padre. These interviews are an attempt to make the husband realize the quality of his obligations. But a man who leaves his wife at the dock is scarcely likely to be moved by measures so lacking in "teeth". Certainly the writer has heard of no situation where such importuning "took." What then? The Canadian government goes no farther. It simply regrets that, because the problem is a private one, there is no other form of aid it can give.

It is no part of this article to infer that most of the Canadian husbands are culpable, nor that the deserted dependents are all "injured parties." This is not the point. What urgently demands a solution is the condition which denies to a large number of Canadian dependents the elemental justice that their case shall be heard. Now this is kept from them—because "civil rights" are a provincial matter, because they cannot afford the cost of legal proceedings, and because Canada and the United Kingdom between them have failed to work out an answer.

We have in Canada, too, a certain number of United Kingdom dependents—Canadian women married to former British service personnel. Their group is small, presumably because no large numbers of British troops came here. But surely this consideration, which might perhaps be construed as a mitigating factor, does not alter the quality of the question.

Problem After World War I

That question is whether there is an onus on the Canadian government to ensure that these Canadian dependents who do not come to Canada because their husbands do not want them here (dependents only get transportation at Canadian expense where the husband wills it) nonetheless have the same access to the means of redress as Canadian residents. The present Canadian attitude, in fact if not in law, gives the husband the benefit of both the legal and ethical doubt.

The problem of deserted Canadian dependents is not new. There was, though in a much smaller form, the same difficulty at the close of the last war. Then, however, Canada had in London an organization to deal with the cases—a voluntary body, supported at first by private subscription, later implemented by public grant. This time, with the cases so seriously

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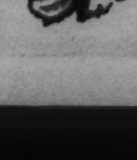

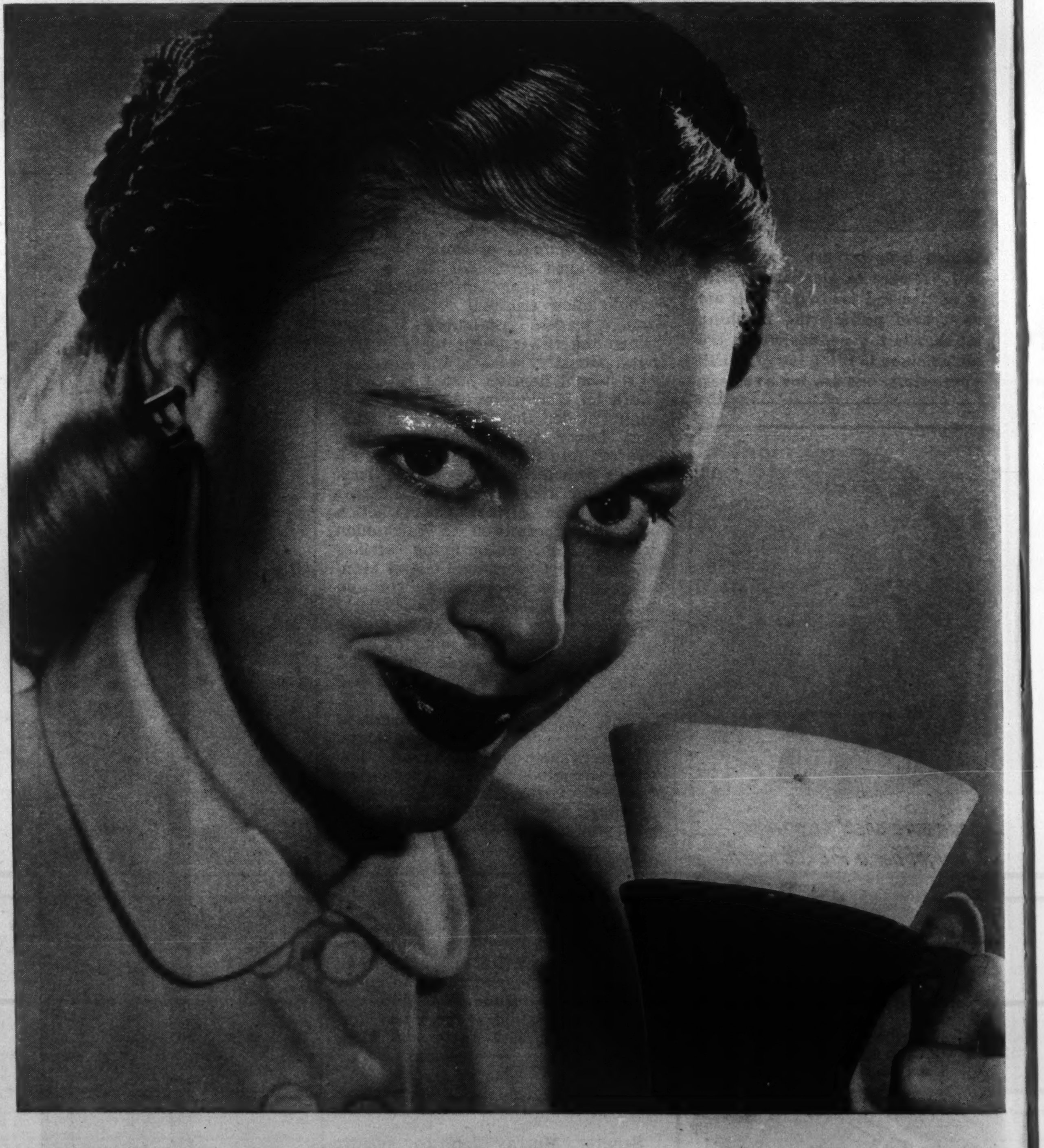

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multiplied we have nothing at all. The resulting hardships serve Canada ill.

It is hard to write about this subject. It is so complex. It spells out the intricate legal pattern which is Canada, and all the constitutional intangibles of the British Commonwealth. One is conscious all the time that on a fair solution hang the little human destinies of many people—young children as well as adults. In the course of duty the writer was required in London to see some of these people. Many had strong claims—tragic ones. A few were macabre and horrible. But always one knew talk was useless. All one could offer was the empty hand of sympathy. Canada really had no help to give.

This article deals with deserted dependents, that is to say, wives, and children born in legal wedlock. Purposely it does not touch on illegitimate births or bigamous marriages. There are great hardships here too—insistent demands for a hearing and a measure of justice. But one cannot ask the Canadian state—any state—to be a Solomon.

The problem then has been posed. Is there an answer? Actually there are several possible solutions. Two seem more practical than the others. The first presupposes the provision of legal aid out of Canadian public funds in cases where a real element of injustice seems to exist. The Canadian missions abroad would be qualified to decide what cases came in this category. An alternative and perhaps more practical solution would be agreements with the countries concerned, presumably only the United Kingdom and perhaps the Netherlands. These arrangements might provide that any necessary aid should be the responsibility of the country where the deserted dependent was resident. In short, it would be an extension into the field of human relations with mutual aid.

The world in 1946 is not a very kind place. In the hot, tropical climate of war the jungle so laboriously pushed back has had a fierce growth. Its lush and awful vegetation is drawing close to the fragile citadel of civilization—threatening to envelope it in its greedy, green arms and crush it to dust. Our slender standards of international morality are in mortal danger. This seeming apathy about the plight of the deserted dependents is a small, but ominous, symbol.

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THE WORLD TODAY

Strike Situation Not Revolutionary; Hopeful Factors in World Plight

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

UNDER the influence of spring's recurring optimism I was going to do a piece recounting the more hopeful factors in the world situation today: for pessimism is as dull a diet as prison food. (Perhaps I should hasten to add that I am not very familiar with either). I was even going to take a fling at the strike situation on this continent.

Normally that might not be considered within the realm of world politics. But today, involved as we are in a stark contest of power politics, to decide the peace or divide the world, anything which cripples the most powerful democratic nation on earth, as the rail strike did briefly and the coal strike threatens to do by degrees, is very much a factor in world affairs.

At once the best and the worst element in this strike situation is the fact that it is *not* a revolutionary situation, based on deep-lying grievances or sharp class antipathy. Thus on the one hand that means we are witnessing a purely strategic strike move, planned by the big union heads at what they conceived to be exactly the right moment to peg securely the great wartime gains of labor.

It is not an uprising of exploited, underpaid and underfed workers against the brutal tyranny of management. Workers' wages had risen in general over 50 per cent since the United States entered the war, and the new increases will give many trades nearly double their pre-war hourly wage.

Workers in America are not revolutionary-minded because they know very well that they are far and away the best-off in the entire world. A vast change in their position has taken place since the Depression, and the beginning of the Roosevelt regime which coincided with the Depression.

Until the last few months every major development of American labor policy for 14 years had been in their favor—and all of these developments in the United States were quickly reflected north of the open border, which is no barrier to international labor unions.

Their right to organize has been conceded everywhere, and their political power is taken account of by all parties and in every constituency. Their power to strike has been conserved and increased, while public opinion has made lockouts a thing of the past, not to be condoned or even thought of.

While much is made of the fact that the press is still under capitalist control, in practice labor has had a sympathetic press for all its reasonable demands, and indeed been able to bring considerable direct pressure against the press by organizing its workers, editorial as well as mechanical. Few columnists or radio commentators care to be tagged "anti-labor," something which has taken on a savor of "fascism."

What the result has been in raising the standard of living of labor and increasing its cut in the national income can be seen every day in the type of home which steady workers are now building or acquiring, and is strikingly presented in a new set of figures compiled by the U.S. National Industrial Conference Board and released by the Life Insurance Companies of America a few weeks ago.

The Poor Move Up

This survey shows that whereas, a single decade ago, in 1935-36, 46½ per cent of the families and single individuals in the United States had an income of $1,000 or less, by 1943 only 17½ per cent were left in this lower bracket. Where in 1935-36 only 6.9 per cent had incomes over $3,000, by 1943 over 36 per cent had reached this level. And the trend has continued strongly since then.

A very real redistribution of wealth is going on on this continent. One needn't infer that our workers are living in clover, for many are not—though a lot more would be moving out of the depressing streets considered their natural habitat until recently if they could get new homes built. But they are getting social justice; they are on their way to getting their full share in the productive wealth of America.

The other side of the medal is, of course, that if this is so, and the strikes are bargaining strikes by cool-headed men and not revolutionary strikes by men driven by injustice beyond the control of reason, then it is the purest folly that they should be allowed to disrupt the economic life of the continent and bring great loss to everyone, including the workers themselves.

It is calculated that it will take the General Motors workers three years at their new rate of pay to make up their loss of wages during the strike; and suppose that the inflationary spiral which has been stimulated by the heavy wage increases, and the uncertainty which the threat of repeated strikes next year and the year after has raised up in the business community, do not give the workers those uninterrupted years of full employment which seemed assured at the end of the war?

A Senseless Procedure

It has struck every sensible person therefore that the current loss of production to the nation is senseless, dangerous and costly. Here is a situation which the proper legislative control ought to be able to handle quite readily. The railroads were to be tied up and the greater part of the economic life of the United States halted for a difference in 16 cents a day between what the railwaymen wanted and what the railroad management was willing to pay!

Obviously this is folly. But is it more sensible for government to allow such a situation to develop to a full-blown crisis, and then, rushing to the other extreme, bring in legislative proposals of the most drastic kind?

Obviously some sort of balance has to be restored in the labor-management-government triangle. From being under-privileged before Roosevelt, labor has made vast gains in standard of living, in prestige and in political power. Where Big Management had too much power, now it is Big Labor which is tipping the boat.

Unless it wants to end up under the thumb of Big Government, driven by the pressure of the broad public, labor will have to recognize that the time is overdue to moderate its demands and its methods. In Detroit last week it was picketing a man for painting his own home. Well, there has to be a stop somewhere.

Responsibility for Labor

What is desirable, surely, is that government, acting for the community, take a firmer control of wage mediation, and impose on Big Labor, at last, the public responsibilities which every other section of the community has to carry.

After all, we are not really fighting each other. It is not dog-eat-dog, for we all recognize that there is enough here for all. It is only a family quarrel over dividing up our ample means. It isn't as if there were Two Worlds right here in America, with John L. Lewis leading the Communists and the dispossessed in a revolution against our established way of life.

Lewis is the most anti-Communist of all the labor leaders; and Murray of the C.I.O. and Green of the A.F.L. joined with Eric Johnston only last year in a joint statement proclaiming their belief that our system was the freest and most productive, and the best for workers and management alike.

All of their followers don't agree with them in this, admittedly. There is a large or small Communist minority in most unions, and a considerable number of unions in which Communists by persistent infiltration, have secured the controlling positions.

Perhaps the party-card Communists

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are beyond the persuasion of reason, but if many of their wavering followers get hold of Victor Kravchenko's new book *I Chose Freedom* (which I will review at length next week) they are going to have their faith badly shaken. Unfortunately the current *Reader's Digest* chooses only a small passage dealing with his experience on a Soviet Purchasing Commission in the United States.

The bulk of his story describing the life of an early and idealistic Komsomol and Party member and manager of great industrial enterprises, is one of the most absorbing and valuable documents to come out of Russia in many years. Nor is it any "hate" story. It will leave the reader with a warmer appreciation of the Russian people — as well as a far better understanding of Soviet policy moves.

Perhaps its most salutary effect will be in correcting the current tendency to overrate Russia's strength, and to fear too much the menace which she might represent should division of the world become an accepted fact through breakdown of the peace parleys and Russian withdrawal from the U.N.O.

One of the best-known and best-liked European statesmen reminded me in a forceful phrase two years ago to "always remember that Russia is never as strong, or as weak, as she appears." There is a danger, I know, in dwelling on Russian weaknesses. So many of our people might seize upon this to wishful-think themselves into a blissful state of complacency. Yet, I think that a correction in our estimate of Russia is overdue. The Kremlin has been doing far too well out of the fear of Russia's vast strength and dynamism.

Russia *is* vast, and her potential strength is enormous. What she can do in self-defence has been proven, as it was indeed against the Kaiser and Napoleon; though it was not proven what she could have done without our aid. But it would be folly to assume that only Soviet Government, in the whole world, has no postwar difficulties.

Soviets, too, Have Troubles

Quite the contrary, it must have immense difficulties, with all the war damage in the western section of the country, and with a population which has now been called on for incessant sacrifice and ceaseless effort, for over 30 years, a population kept under the surveillance of a vast spy and police system.

The slogans used in the recent Soviet "election" campaign, aimed at keeping people in line against the threat of a whole world "encircling" them and preparing a new onslaught, and the whole nature of this campaign, so similar to the well-organized plebiscites of approval which Hitler held—even to the purported 99 per cent "yes" vote—were extremely significant.

The Russian people fought heroically, we know, for "the motherland" rather than for the oppressive Stalin regime, and under the slogan "The Great Patriotic War", not "The Great War for Communism." It is quite another thing to assume that they would march off in the same spirit on wars of conquest. The great numbers who deserted when they got beyond the Soviet frontier, even though they knew that their families, according to the law, would suffer ten years imprisonment—meaning in effect certain death in the labor camps—is an eloquent commentary on this.

Even if the Soviet Government were prepared to carry its people into such an expansionist war, it is, to me, inconceivable that it would do so until it had the atomic bomb, with planes equivalent to the B-29 to carry it, guided missiles and the advanced bases from which to launch them. The Soviets speak their own fears in their outcry about American bases in Iceland, halfway from Labrador to Moscow and Leningrad; and the British position in the Middle East, with bases within easy reach of Baku.

Years to Build Peace

And it is just in electronics, the mechanical brain of modern warfare, that I believe the Soviets are furthest behind us. They have nothing to remotely compare with our Bell Telephone System, Western Electric, Westinghouse and General Electric, with their vast store of know-how, huge laboratories and tens of thousands of highly-trained electronic experts.

Therefore I believe that, even if the Soviets choose isolation and a divided world, in the face of all our efforts to bring them into cooperation, that we have many years of grace in which to establish a strong order in four-fifths of the world, and should base our policy on that assumption.

The Americans have their heart in this project of world order. The British with their Labor Government, offer Europeans and other socialistically-minded an attractive alternative to police-state totalitarianism. We can already see the natural recuperative powers of the human race in evidence in the truly liberated countries. The leading Western countries have abandoned old-fashioned colonial imperialism. And their Attlees, Bevins and Edens their Roosevelts, Stassens, Vandenbergs and Byrnes, their Kings and Martins, have shown that between them they can draw a blueprint for a free world order.

Here, then, is a possible program for which we can work, without any confusion as to whether totalitarianism also can be "democracy", but with our whole heart, believing in freedom, the dignity of man, and the whole way of life which our ancestors have built up with struggle and sacrifice and vision over the centuries. And if you think that with four-fifths of the world setting such an example the Soviet tyranny could hold the Russian people in leash forever, read Kravchenko.

Stalin retains full control of the newly-unified armed forces, is always referred to as Generalissimo.

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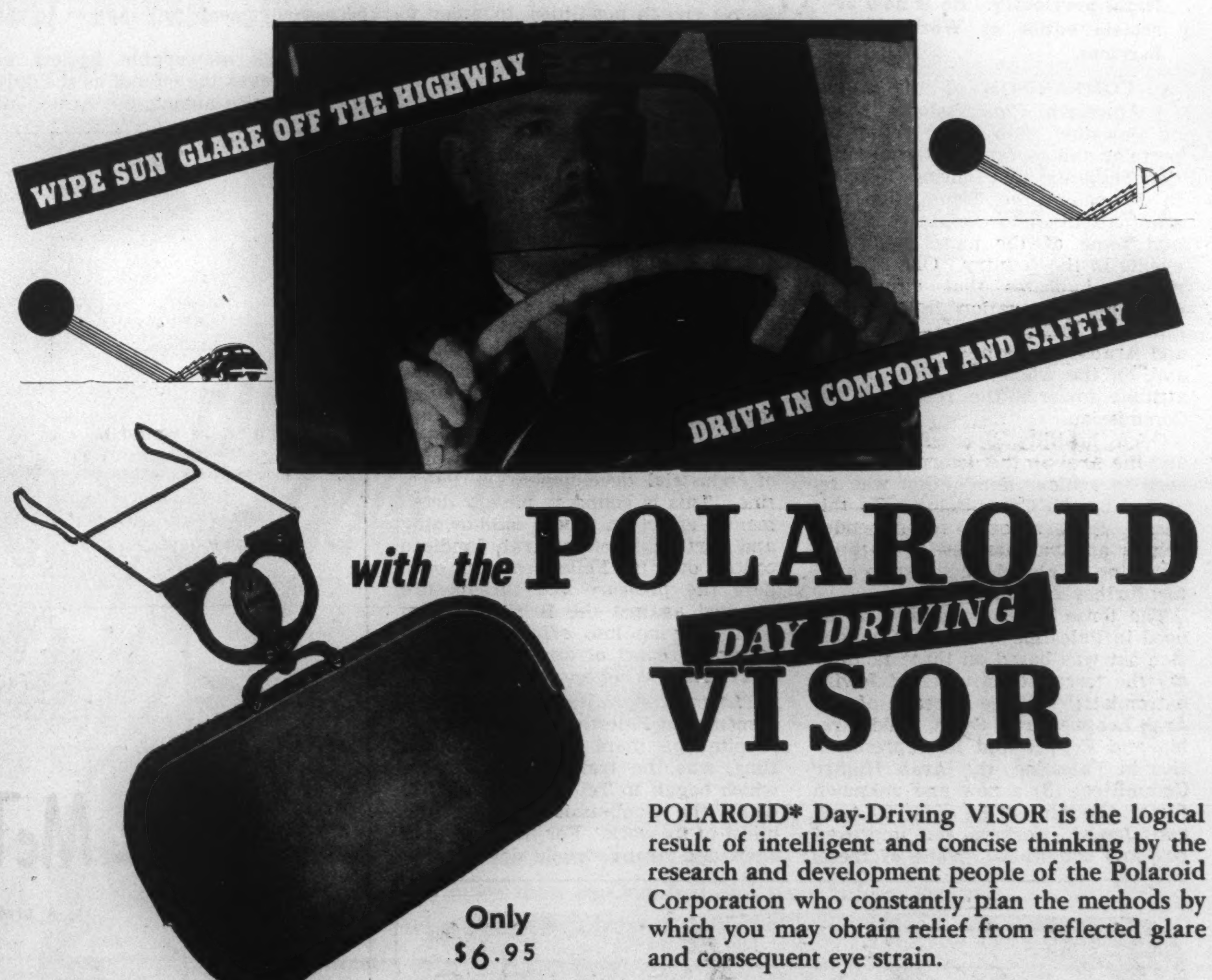
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Unanimity Can Resolve Arab-Jewish Enigma

By A. J. ARNOLD

The Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry did not give proper consideration to internal conditions and certain events in Palestine while it was sitting, says this writer in assessing the recent report.

Palestine's tense atmosphere is based on three main factors: Jewish terrorist minorities; Arab League propaganda; and the joint action of Arab and Jewish workers for better working conditions. Arab-Jewish unanimity and co-operation are obviously keys to any permanent solution of the Palestine situation.

The British Government has announced that it will defer decision of the recommendations in the report until after conferences with the United States and with Jewish and Arab leaders.

A. J. Arnold, the writer here, has contributed to Saturday Night previously. He is now associate editor of World News Services.

A COMPARISON of the Anglo-American Commission's report on Palestine with other recent reports on the country's internal situation suggests that during hearings in Jerusalem the Commission paid scant attention to certain conditions and some of the more significant events in the country. One of these reports indicates that despite an ever hotter situation in the Holy Land the local populace—both Jews and Arabs—is taking a disinterested and, on the whole, a rather passive attitude towards the report of the Commission.

Open hostility between the Jew and the Arab in the determination of each to achieve domination was recorded by the Commission. On this basis the report recommended neither an Arab nor Jewish state for Palestine. This whole situation calls for further examination.

The tense atmosphere that developed in Palestine while the Commission sat was based on three factors: (1) the terrorist activities of Jewish extremists; (2) the threats of the Arab League (Iraq, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Egypt) and its representative in Palestine, the Arab Higher Committee; (3) a new and unknown factor, the joint strike of 50,000 Arab and Jewish workers for improved pay and conditions. None of these, however, involved direct conflict between the Arabs and Jews, but was rather the outcome of deep-rooted anti-British sentiments.

Actually terrorism in Palestine is known to be the work of Jewish extremists who are very much in the minority. Nevertheless, one observer reports, this has been used as an excuse to turn Palestine into an armed camp. It is true perhaps that the Yishuv (Jewish Community) and its leaders have not condemned the work of the Stern gang and their ilk in strong enough terms. But is the Yishuv blameworthy when we consider the growing threats of the members of the Arab League to march on Palestine in a Holy War? No, it is difficult to blame them if they welcome, albeit unwillingly, the show of arms by some members of their race. And while considering the armed Jewish bands we should take into account that the immediate reaction of these underground groups to the report of the Anglo-American Commission was to promise an end to hostilities, in order to facilitate the immediate transfer of 100,000 Jews from Europe to Palestine.

League Threats

The Arab League, on the other hand, has redoubled its threats and done everything in its power to rouse opposition, or the show of it, to implementation of the proposals in the report.

It is important to consider the essential composition of the League and to realize that this highly-touted body represents before all else the feudal effendi clique in control of the Arab masses. The greatest fear of the effendi is that the open door to Jews will lead to the acceleration of industrial development in Palestine. This is bound to have a detrimental effect on feudal land-owning and further weaken Arab landlord control over the Fellaheen. But even here the pressure and threats are directed against the British to prevent carrying into effect the Commission's report or any other easing of restrictions against the Jews.

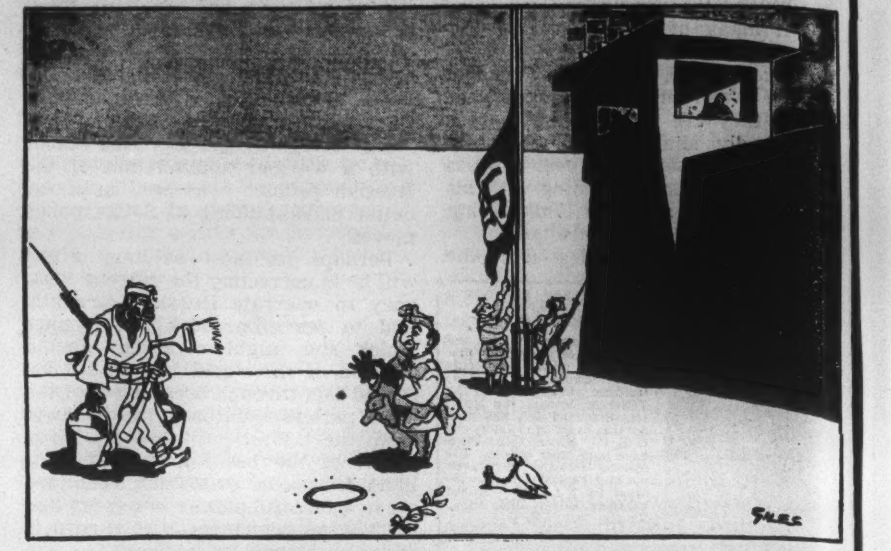
The most significant recent development in Palestine, in our view, despite the more recent sabre-rattling, was the transportation strike which began in Tel Aviv on April 9, while the Commission was in the midst of its work. For the first time Jews and Arabs struck side by side in a work stoppage that became nation-wide within two days.

"We must stick together," said one Arab leader at a strike meeting in Tel Aviv. "The greatest danger for us is division among Jews and Arabs for the purpose of driving one against the other."

Nearly all the demands made by the workers were accepted by the British authorities and the strike is now over. But the memory of it has remained, for both Arab and Jewish leaders will not soon forget the statement by Mr. Shaw of the Palestinian Government that the Government "cannot accept the principle of equality of wages of British and native Jewish and Arab officials."

It may be said all this is "water over the dam," in view of the present situation which seems to indicate that the Husseins and other effendi families continue to maintain their leadership over the Arab masses. A careful reading of press despatches from and about Palestine shows that almost all of them stem from no other source than Arab League leaders in Cairo, Baghdad, etc., and the Arab Higher Committee in Palestine. Despite all efforts to incite Arab peasants and workers, only two incidents have been reported. It is possible that further developments are being suppressed by censorship, but in any case, opposition to the Commission's report does not necessarily mean full support to the effendi.

The lack of capable leaders at present leaves the effendi as the only effective voice among the Arabs but this does not mean that they remain completely unchallenged. There is, for example, the League of National Liberation, an Arab organization which includes most of the trade union groups. When the Arab League



Halo—olive branch—dove—ah yes, I nearly forgot the whitewash.

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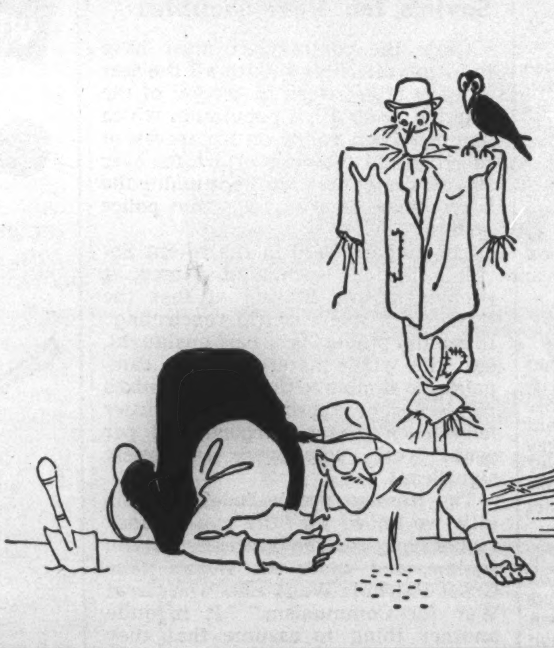

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WORKING CAPITAL TO KEEP PEOPLE WORKING

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

proclaimed its boycott of Jewish goods, *Al-Itihad,* weekly organ of the League of National Liberation, wrote that the boycott would be detrimental to the majority of Arabs and charged that it favored "British Imperialism". The L.N.L. appeals for Arab-Jewish cooperation and is probably the sole Arab body to take such a stand. This organization is small, however, since it draws its following almost entirely from among the workers who make up only a very small proportion of the Arab population. The vast majority of Palestine's 1,200,000 Arabs belong to the fellaheen or peasant class. Only 30 per cent of the Arabs can be considered literate and fully half of Arab children don't go to school. Thus, while a labor movement is beginning among the Arabs and while some are beginning to reject their old leaders, the majority still offers a free field for the anti-Jewish and anti-British propaganda of the Arab League.

Improvements

While the Arabs are politically and economically one of the most backward people, the Jews, on the other hand, are well advanced in both fields. The results of agricultural and industrial developments launched by Palestine Jews are well-known. The entire country, especially the Arabs, has benfited from the work of the Jews. Many Arabs have won higher wages, better health and longer life since the Jews began coming into the country in greater numbers after World War I. Comparative infant mortality rates among Moslems in Egypt and Palestine from 1921 to 1939 are sufficient illustration of this latter point. In Egypt the rate per 1,000 dropped from 224 during 1921-25 to 203 in 1936-39, while the Palestine rate was reduced from 192 in the first period to 141 in the last. The Egyptian figures represent a 9 per cent decrease, while the Palestine figures dropped by 27 per cent in the same period. Perhaps this is why there has actually been no widespread conflict between Arabs and Jews.

On the political front the Jews are as well advanced as any people anywhere in the world. They have many ideas for resolving the Palestinian problem. This has resulted, as in most other countries, in numerous political groupings of varying shades of opinion. The main division is between Zionist and non-Zionist elements but this is rather an arbitrary line since the Zionist camp itself is divided. The difference in attitude to the Arab is actually the main dividing line.

At the hearings of the Anglo-American Commission in Jerusalem it was demonstrated again that the strongest and most influential organization among the Jews, including the World Zionist Organization and associated bodies such as the Jewish Agency for Palestine, the Histadruth trade unions, the Palestine National Council and other nationalist groups want a Jewish state in Palestine with a Jewish majority.

Other groups, however, such as the Ichud Circle, the Hashomir Hazoir, the Poale Zion Smal, and the Jewish section of the Communist Party of Palestine, recognize to varying degrees the country's bi-national character. Most of the latter groups called for the setting up of a bi-national Arab-Jewish state (much on the pattern of Canada) in their briefs to the Commission.

The Canadian official Zionist movement holds the same view as their Palestinian compatriots, it was pointed out to this writer by S. J. Zacks, president of the Zionist Organization of Canada.

"It is the Zionist aim to achieve a Jewish majority in Palestine," Mr. Zacks said, giving as supporting arguments the improvements brought about in the country by the Jews as well as their spiritual and cultural attachment to the Holy Land.

"There is very little friction between the masses of Jews and Arabs," he pointed out, "and no colonizing power has ever treated people so favorably as the Jews have treated the Arabs.

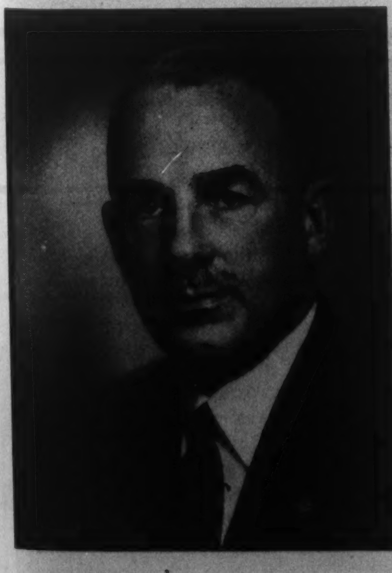
"Zionists welcome the proposal of the Anglo-American Commission to transfer 10,000 Jews from Europe to Palestine, as well as the recommendation for the rescinding of land restrictions against the Jews.

"While fully in favor of raising the Arabs' living standard, we consider it unfair that the report suggests doing this with taxes collected largely from the Jews," Mr. Zacks added. "Similarly it is a new and unusual departure to consult all neighboring states on the Jordan Valley Authority, a Palestine project, which it is expected will be financed by Jewish money."

Change of Heart

It is obvious that a permanent solution to the Palestine problem requires an agreement of Jews and Arabs. To achieve such agreement there must be a change of heart on both sides. On the one hand it is necessary for the Arabs to emerge from political stagnation based upon their economic degradation, and choose new leaders to represent them. The Jews, on the other hand, must realize that no matter how well they plan to "treat" the Arabs, the Arabs do not wish to be "treated." Despite their political backwardness they want independence. All honorable intentions notwithstanding, those among the Jews who insist on a "Jewish state with a Jewish majority" are not leading their people along the road to peaceful life in Palestine.

With British troops being withdrawn from Egypt and Syria, Palestine is becoming ever more important as a military base on the Empire's life-line. Arabs and Jews must learn to cooperate for their common good if they ever expect to present sufficient argument to bring to an end their country's history as a military zone of operations.



Roydon M. Barbour, Manager of Saturday Night Press, was elected International Director of The National Federation of Sales Executives at its annual convention in Chicago. He is immediate past president of the Advertising & Sales Club of Toronto.

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Department of Trade & Commerce, Ottawa

FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Freedom of the Air and the Rights of the Provinces

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE problem posed in Mr. Diefenbaker's references to the freedom of radio and to the decision of the Government not to grant radio licences to provincial governments is an extremely difficult one. With the objects which Mr. Diefenbaker is seeking to promote we have the greatest sympathy, but there will be inevitable diversity of opinion about the best available methods. The Progressive Conservative member for Lake Centre announces that his Bill of Rights will deal with "the freedoms of press and radio". From this we gather that it will invade the sphere of provincial legislation, since most of the opportunity to limit freedom of the press arises in the domain of property and civil rights. No mere legislative enactment at Ottawa can have any effect upon the powers of the provinces unless it leads to further enactment at Westminster, and we do not feel sure just what Mr. Diefenbaker proposes in this respect. Freedom of the radio, on the other hand, is entirely in the hands of the Dominion, and Mr. Diefenbaker apparently proposes to increase it by giving special privileges to provincial governments with which the Dominion will be unable to interfere. This again, if merely a self-denying ordinance by the Dominion Parliament, will be effective only until repealed by the same authority.

Sole U.K. Broadcaster

Mr. Diefenbaker's argument is that "if Government-controlled thought over provincially-owned stations is dangerous it becomes immeasurably more so if the federal government exercises like control over a national system". The objection to government-controlled thought is perfectly valid, and equally so no matter by what type of government the control is exercised. But we think Mr. Diefenbaker would do well to remember that in Great Britain no person or organization, whether a public authority or a private society or company, is permitted to operate a radio station under any conditions whatever; the B.B.C. is the sole broadcaster for the whole United Kingdom. This condition is not, we think, generally regarded either inside or outside of Great Britain as proving any lack of devotion to freedom on the part of the people and the successive governments of that country. Freedom for the expression of a very wide range of opinion does not in that country depend upon the existence of "independent" stations owned by private stations or public authorities; it depends upon the honest carrying out of a policy of fair treament of all the important trends of thought in the country, by the Corporation which has been created by the Government and empowered and instructed to carry out that policy.

Not a Question of Freedom

In Canada there are both the publicly owned stations of the C.B.C. and a great number of privately owned stations, mostly of smaller power and coverage. These private stations were not left in existence for the purpose of guaranteeing "freedom", and if they were left to their own devices whatever contribution they may now make to that end would soon be greatly diminished, for they would rapidly pass into the hands of a very small number of owners each controlling an extensive chain. They were left in existence because the particular job of providing local services (including local entertainment, local welfare promotion and a local advertising medium) cannot be as well attended to by a national body as by a local owner.

The question whether these local owners should include provincial governments is one about which, we must confess, we find the greatest difficulty. At first glance there appears to be no more reason why the Crown in the right of the province of Ontario should not own a broadcasting station in Toronto than there is why any Ontario citizen or group of citizens should not do the same thing. It is necessary however to carry the examination a little further.

The group of Ontario citizens, incorporated under company law, is a private organization whose main object is assumed to be the making of a profit. (There is another problem, somewhat similar to that of the provincial governments, in the case of societies whose object is known to be not so much the making of a profit as the propagation of a certain class of ideas, and this problem, which has worried the Americans a good deal, is pretty sure to present itself in Canada in the near future.) But the Crown in the right of a province is not aiming at the making of a profit, but at the rendering of a service to its citizens; so that if it is permitted to operate one radio station, covering a part of those citizens; there is at once established an indefeasible argument in favor of allowing it to operate other stations to reach the other citizens, and the principle of denying multiple ownership has to be thrown overboard.

The difficulty of enforcing conformity with the regulations of the C.B.C. governing private broadcasters is already sufficiently great. There can be little doubt that it would be enormously greater in the case of stations owned by the Crown in the right of a province and operated under the control of the government of that province. All private stations, for example, are required to give equal opportunity to the different political parties for the broadcasting of anything that can be described as party propaganda. This is not particularly difficult to enforce in the case of stations operated by owners whose main object is profit. It would, we suspect, become extremely difficult to enforce in the case of stations operated by a government—or by a commission responsible to a government — belonging to a particular party. Mr. Diefenbaker finds it hard to believe that the C.B.C. shows no partiality to the party now in power in the Dominion. He will not surely maintain that there is much probability that nine commissions appointed by the nine provincial governments of the country would on the average be much less partial to their appointers than the C.B.C. is—unless of course they happened to be the appointees of a Progressive Conservative Administration. It boils down therefore to a matter of relying upon the partiality of nine provincial broadcasting authorities, each effective only within or pretty close to its own provincial territory, to offset the alleged partiality of one Dominion broadcasting authority, effective all over the country. If these nine provincial authorities are to conform honestly to the regulations of the C.B.C.—and we do not know whether Mr. Diefenbaker will require them to or not,—they will obviously in the long run be to some extent subject to whatever partiality there is in the Dominion authority. If they are not to conform honestly, if they are to go their own way in the name of radio freedom, the result will simply be chaos, with a Socialist government in Saskatchewan, a Social Credit government in Alberta, and a Coalition government in Manitoba, all shouting as loudly as possible with a view not merely to exhorting their own followers in their own province

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OTTAWA, May 6, 1946.

TO CANADIAN WORKERS

During the last War and up to today Canada has managed by means of price control to maintain a general price level in this country which has enabled wage earners to purchase goods and services at reasonable prices. This is in striking contrast to conditions in many other countries where, due to failure to control prices, the purchasing power of wages is much less than before the War and the standard of living lowered to that extent.

We did not have the same measure of price control in Canada during the first World War, and many will remember the very high prices paid for everything during that War and after—particularly after. It is revealing to compare the prices of the following few staple food items then and now:

	March 1919 (Cents)	1920 (Cents)	March 1946 (Cents)
Butter, per pound	58.0	74.8 (Jan.)	44.7
Eggs, per dozen	54.6	88.8 (Dec.)	43.8
Sugar, per pound	11.9	25.0 (Aug.)	8.6
Bread, per pound	7.9	9.7 (Sept.)	6.7
Milk, per quart	13.7	15.6	10.5

It must be borne in mind, however, that prices cannot be kept under control unless at the same time there is made effective a measure of wage stabilization. This is because wages form a very considerable part of the cost of producing the goods and services we all must use. Wages have value only in relation to their purchasing power. In other words, the real value of wages depends upon the amount of goods and services wages will buy. Obviously higher wages mean nothing if they are absorbed by higher prices. Increases in wage rates, where they cannot be taken care of by the employer out of profits, are bound to increase the costs of goods and services.

It was for this reason that during the War just ended the Dominion Government adopted what it considered a fair and reasonable wage control policy. Under this policy wages were stabilized but were not frozen. Thousands of wage rate increases were ordered by War Labour Boards, so that notwithstanding the adoption of a general policy of stabilizing wage rates, wages being paid today in the main occupational and industrial groups are the highest in Canada's history.

Under our wage policy legislation, a War Labour Board may direct any employer to raise wages if it can be shown that he is paying less than the going wage for similar work in his own or comparable locality. A Board may also authorize an employer to raise wages on any other reasonable basis provided he can continue to sell his goods or services without raising prices.

If workers feel they are justified in seeking a wage increase, steps should be taken to have the matter submitted to the appropriate War Labour Board on which organized labour is properly represented. Every such application has the assurance of being considered on its merits. Strikes to support such applications are prohibited but this is a necessary safeguard to ensure the maintenance of the Government's price-wage policy. In the long run, that policy has benefited and will continue to benefit the Canadian worker by protecting his living standards and avoiding an inflationary rise in prices, which would cancel the advantage gained by an increase in real wages during the war years and since.

MINISTER OF LABOUR.

but to converting the followers of the others in the other two provinces.

If this is Mr. Diefenbaker's idea of the freedom of the air it is very different from the idea entertained in the country from which Canada derived her concept of freedom, and we are not at all sure that it is likely to produce any increase of freedom at all. There is only a limited amount of room for different programs on the Canadian air in any one day of twenty-four hours, and it seems to us that freedom will be best promoted by leaving that space under the control of a single national authority, with Parliament and the people watching it continuously, just as Parliament and the people watch the B.B.C. in Great Britain, to make sure that it allots the space as fairly as possible. Ability to buy large amounts of time on other people's stations, or to reserve large amounts of time on one's own stations, is no proof that one's ideas are entitled to that amount of time in the limited total available. The conduct of the C.B.C. in endeavoring to procure this fair distribution of time has not always escaped criticism, and it would be a miracle if it had. But we think it is a significant fact that far more of that criticism has been directed towards it on account of the speakers and views which it has allowed to go on the air than on account of those it has kept off the air.

THE SCIENCE FRONT

Transatlantic Rocket Service Is Mooted as Fast Mail Delivery

By EDWARD NORFOLK

London.

THE other day, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Aircraft Production forecast a letter service across the Atlantic by rocket. This is an astonishing thing. Less than 20 years ago, those who were suggesting this project were being ridiculed for their Jules Verne fantasies.

The war, of course, has made all the difference. It means that probably such rocket posts will be in use half a century before they would have been. It is a notable thing that as long ago as 1931 an official of the Inter-Planetary Society — which has its eyes on the Moon, not to mention Mars, as an ultimate objective—was talking of a transatlantic post, estimating a rocket could cross in 22 minutes. In Parliament, Mr. Woodburn put the time at "less than half an hour."

It is true that many years of experiment have not brought much success to the postal rocket pioneer enthusiasts. Still, honor ought to be given where it is due. For one thing they were working entirely in the dark, and, worst handicap of all, they had no unlimited funds to play about with as the Nazis had.

During the past few years, a considerable amount of preliminary work with postal rockets has been carried out in widely-separated countries, Germany, Austria, America, India, and Cuba among them. Before Hitler's advent to power, the Germans were keenly interested in rocket propulsion. Away back in 1928 the late Max Valier was trying out a "rocket car" on the Avus motor track in Berlin, and in 1931 Herr Tiling despatched the first model "passenger rocket."

This was about five feet long, with a wing span of rather more than six feet. Its hollow, cylindrical body contained a rocket 2 inches in diameter and two feet long. The conical head contained a number of postcards. The rocket began its flight from a launching pier and rose to about 6,000 feet. As it slackened speed, the tail broke away, the wings unfolded, and the machine planed down in a series of elegant curves, landing not far from the starting point. The body was unhurt and the postcards were distributed among the spectators of the first "rocket post."

Then a model "postal rocket" was sent up, and also safely brought down. It was constructed to descend perpendicularly after the propulsion force was exhausted. Tiling declared such rockets could undoubtedy be made to arrive over their destinations.

Three years later, a young German inventor, Gerhard Zucker, came here to display his postal rockets. He hoped to design a rocket capable of carrying letters across the Atlantic, and claimed that in Germany he had enjoyed considerable success. Unluckily, his attempts were not impressive. He tried to project a rocket, carrying letters, to the Island of Harris. A large number of letters were put in the steel container, but twice the apparatus proved a fiasco—there were dull explosions, the frame was shattered.

The same year better luck was experienced in India, where mails were successfully sent ashore in the estuary of the Hoogli from a ship a thousand yards from shore. A little later, in the same area, a rocket containing 200 letters and two live birds was shot over the Damodar River. This was claimed to be the first transportation of living things by rocket.

Ten years ago a further experiment was made in America, with stamps struck specially for the occasion. It was reported to be the first time letters had been carried in a rocket driven by liquid fuel. All earlier ones were with powder fuel. A small aluminium plane was used, and attempts were made to shoot the rocket-plane between Greenwood Lake, New York, and Hewitt, New Jersey. The fuel was liquid oxygen, and a mixture of alcohol, gasoline, and other hydrocarbons. The terrific velocity, however, caused the wings to crumple and the plane smashed on the ice-covered lake. In 1939 similar attempts were made in Cuba, but they were not successful.

Austrian Success

The most successful attempt so far has been in Austria and the remarkable thing about it is that it was functioning in the early thirties. About 1928 an eminent Austrian inventor, Fritz Schmiedel, began a series of firings, under constantly improving conditions, that became the most notable, scientifically, of all postal rocket achievements. In 1933 he commenced the first regular rocket post, and the Austrian postal authorities cooperated by receiving the public's mails in advance for the rocket delivery. The route passed over a high mountain between Hoch Trotch and Semriach. The rockets, shot off at an angle of 65 degrees, let fall, when at their greatest height, a parachute carrying a metal box containing 200 to 300 letters, and they proved very reliable.

There's a great difference between crossing a mountain and crossing the Atlantic. But it was a far cry from the Wright brothers' pioneer flights of a few seconds to 10-miles-a-minute jetplanes. Rocket posts will come.

With the help of West African orderlies, medical officers of the Royal West African Frontier Force at 37th General Hospital, Accra, produce crude penicillin to use in experiments against tropical diseases.

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Displays "Conscience" In Ridiculing It!

By H. L. STEWART

General Chisholm is guilty of inconsistency, says this well known broadcaster, columnist and professor of philosophy, who here discusses the views of some modern psychiatrists about the human conscience and suggests that those who are most anxious to abolish it are really its most ardent defenders.

Last week General Chisholm told a Buffalo audience that parents must "stop lying" to their children if mankind is to escape a third world war and perhaps total extinction. The development of children who will make or destroy the world as they come to adulthood is the most important problem of any generation.

IT WAS sensational news when we were told that the atom had been split. But still more sensational is Major-General Brock Chisholm's announcement that "conscience" has been split, in the laboratory of a psychiatrist.

From the earliest time that history records, people have thought and spoken about things being "good" or "evil", about character being virtuous or vicious, and they have been more or less sensitive to "conscientious" scruples about "right" and "wrong". But, according to General Chisholm, within the last thirty years, and through the exertions of the scientific class in which he is himself enrolled, this agelong excitement has been shown needless, and even pernicious.

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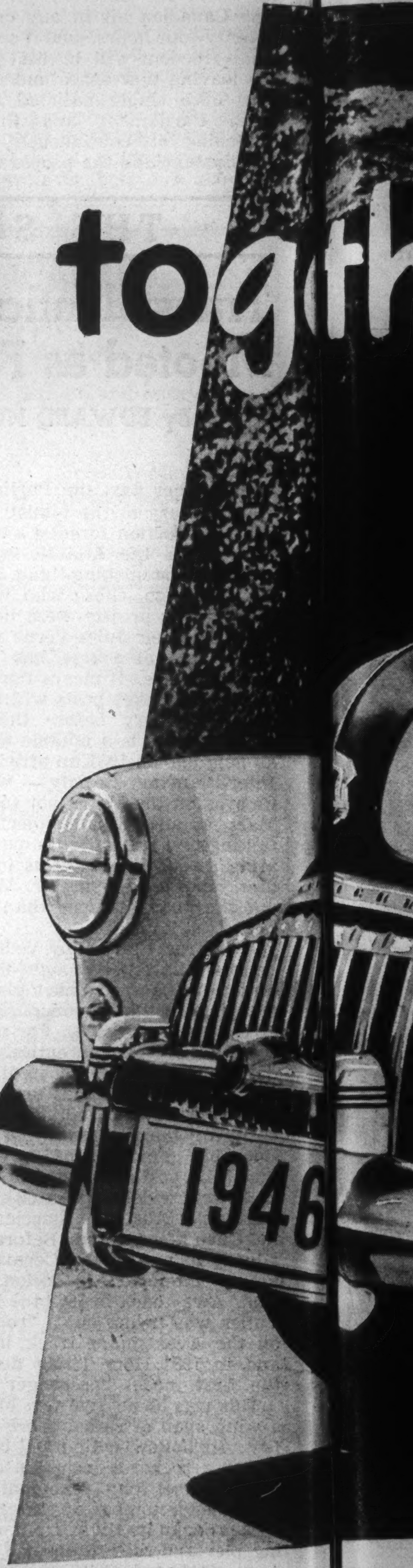

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Just about *every one* has some individual point to get excited about—size, power, construction, ease of handling—and usually with pretty fair reason.

But when you're ready to lay good money on the line, remember what the car-wise say—put all these tempting features *together* and they spell Buick.

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Displays "Conscience" In Ridiculing It!

By H. L. STEWART

General Chisholm is guilty of inconsistency, says this well known broadcaster, columnist and professor of philosophy, who here discusses the views of some modern psychiatrists about the human conscience and suggests that those who are most anxious to abolish it are really its most ardent defenders.

Last week General Chisholm told a Buffalo audience that parents must "stop lying" to their children if mankind is to escape a third world war and perhaps total extinction. The development of children who will make or destroy the world as they come to adulthood is the most important problem of any generation.

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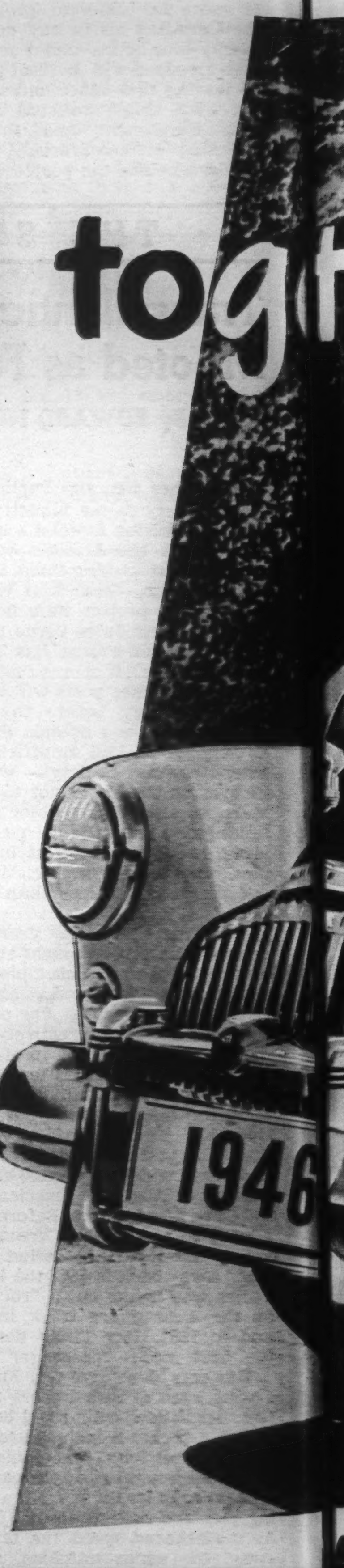

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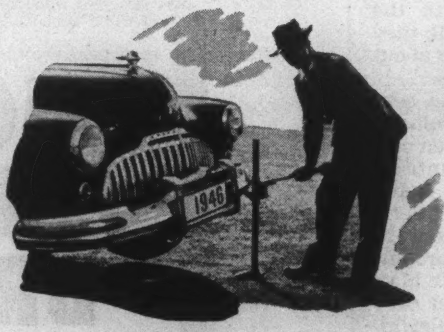

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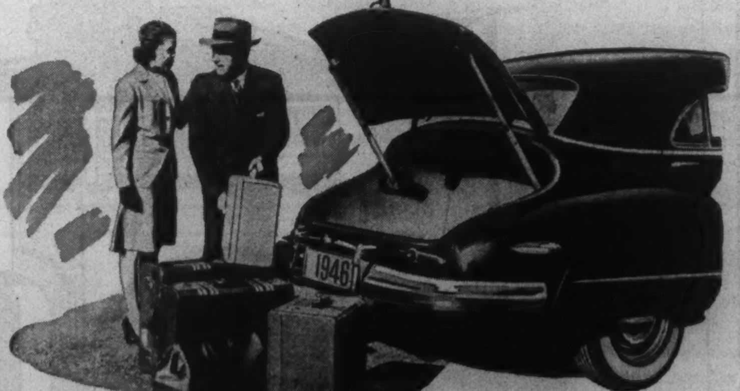

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THE MELTING POT

In a Quandary on Harley Street or Qualms about Queer Quacks

By J. N. HARRIS

SIR Craven Gostaple (pronounced gospel) had had the curtains of his consulting-room drawn before Holcomb (not pronounced hokum) entered.

He was a pitiful figure, hunched up in his wheel chair, his limbs encased in bandages and electric pads. The younger man looked at him with virtual adoration as he bowed himself in.

"Hokum," said Sir Craven, deliberately mispronouncing his name, "this is serious, and not a word must leak out. Therefore, I shall waste none. I have achieved a certain distinction in my own field, have I not?"

"Why, why, your name is a gadget, sir; I mean, it's a household appliance. Your *Lancet* articles, your Johns Hopkins lectures, your wealth —."

"Quite, quite," said Sir Craven, "I have devoted my life to the science of medicine, and I have reaped the rewards, including this." He shook the wheel chair gently.

"Yes, sir," said Holcomb, "you are a martyr to traumatic-otiomausolitis. You, who have failed to cure anyone else of it, have failed also to cure yourself."

"Ah, yes," said the old man. "Incurable. I've proved it. Over and over again. I got my K.C.V.O. for proving it. Mulkins only got a K.B.E. for proving that laconic-patullargingivitis was incurable. If I may say so, it was the crowning arch of my career. Think of it, only eleven cases in the world, all over 70, and it was vouchsafed me to discover it and to prove that nothing could be done about it."

Holcomb simpered.

"Now, however," he continued, "I have discovered a quack, who offers to cure such things, not of course, just the ailment known so flatteringly as Gostaple's Disease, but almost anything. Quite a common sort of quack, eager to list all rare sounding diseases in his advertising. I saw his shingle in a side street when I was at Leamington Spa, taking the waters."

"Yes, sir," said Holcomb. "I suppose, sir, you reported it to the proper authorities."

"There is the difficulty, Hokum. I thought I'd expose the fellow. I went in, passed myself off as quite an ordinary, unpretentious invalid. Bounder was quite confident about it. *He couldn't even describe the symptoms,* though."

"Well, he looked me over and prescribed his electro-therapeutical method. One in the eye for the electro-therapists, I thought. I've always distrusted such gadgets, even after they've proved their value. Well, what was my surprise when I examined the machine he was using. He had painted it white to give it a professional look. But under the white paint I could detect the black lettering that had been there before.

"It said: 'Give your friends a thrill. Join hands, grasp the two handles firmly, place penny in the slot, and twist', and underneath that it said, 'Bournemouth Penny Amusement Arcade.'

"I smiled, underwent the treatment, and determined to expose the bounder."

"Yes, yes," said Holcomb, "and did you?"

"Holcomb," said the old man in a whisper, glancing cautiously around, "I did not. The fact is, *the bounder cured me,*" he added, throwing off his wraps and bounding across the room in a series of arabesques.

Holcomb was astounded.

"Yes, by gad! After the treatment he came in and said, 'O.K., chum, 'op out of that chair and let's see you walk'. And before I knew what was happening, I had.

"Now, of course, I'm being blackmailed. I live in terror. Naturally, I had to give the fellow a testimonial. It's signed, 'Wilbur Collins, The Villa, Orpington Heights, Wembley,' an accommodation address (my old footman lives there), and I gave him my passport photo. I shudder every time I see it in the paper, lest somebody should suspect.

"If that were all, I shouldn't mind so much. But he keeps asking me down to Leamington to give demonstrations. The fact that I have subsequently proved that his cure is scientifically impossible is of little comfort."

"And what steps have you taken, sir?" asked Holcomb weakly.

"First, I have hushed the whole thing up, for the good of medical science. Second, I have forwarded the testimonial of W. Collins to the other ten known sufferers, in case this unfortunate accident might be repeated."

"And what do you want me to do, sir?"

"Holcomb," said the old man in a severe but kindly tone, "I want you to keep your mouth shut, and to pick me up before dawn tomorrow. You are driving Wilbur Collins down to Sandwich to play 36 holes of golf. I've got my handicap down to eighteen again."

•

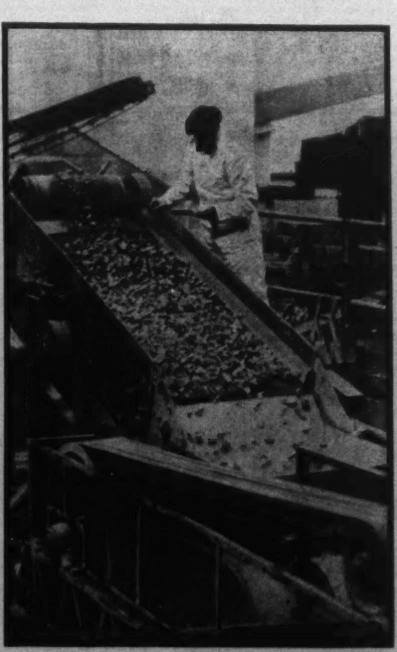
I WENT to the Woodbine last Saturday, and I thoroughly enjoyed the running of the King's Plate. There was no flaw to my enjoyment of the King's Plate. Few people who went to the Woodbine last Saturday can say the same thing, Mr. R. S. McLaughlin and Mr. Arthur Brent being among the few.

It rained. It rained on the members' enclosure and it rained on the twenty-five cent section, the only difference being that there is a covered stand in the members' enclosure. Those enterprising firms which send models (real live ones) to the King's Plate to show off furs and hats had a bad day of it. I was wearing a Mackintosh of a well-known make, and if I had been modelling for its maker, he would have had a bad day of it. It got soaked through, and my suit and shirt got soaked through.

But it made no difference to my enjoyment of the King's Plate. In that there was no flaw.

Not that I am to be numbered in that crowd whose spirits the rain is said to be unable to dampen. (Yes, in spite of Mr. J. V. McAree's warning, it was said of the King's Plate crowd, by a C.B.C. announcer). No, my spirit was considerably dampened. But it did not impair my enjoyment of the King's Plate.

I watched an animal called Mention, which was carrying a measure of support from my companion,



Air raid shelters are to play an important role in the London County Council's building schemes to relieve the severe housing shortage. After demolition, shelter materials are crushed and ground for re-use.

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plough gallantly through the mud to a quite useless second in the second race, and then approaching middle age began to tell.

What, I asked, if it is the oldest classic on the continent? What if the Governor General is here? It is, I thought, very wet and uncomfortable. And with that I began making my way down from the top of the stand.

Leaning on the rail, I watched an animal called Danny Deever, whose namesake was unfortunate in not having been tried by a modern Toronto jury, plough gallantly for two miles around the Woodbine over the jumps, to finish in some position (not first) which I have not yet determined. Not that I bear Danny Deever any ill-will, he tried hard.

However, by the time Danny Deever finished, I had reached an exit. Civilization had triumphed. Middle age has been described by Ring Lardner as the age when you can catch your last bus home from a baseball game with the score tied in the eleventh inning. Perhaps I can be considered to have reached it.

At any rate I enjoyed the running of the King's Plate. I listened to it over the radio while sitting in a steaming hot bath.

•

MRS. ROSS, in handsomely enlarging her list of successful sequels, mentioned the Elsie series, which can be purchased by collectors at most church bazaars and jumble sales, but has not been reprinted, even in Pocket Books, in recent years.

No Elsie book, I think, can be held to be the equal of the first, which contains a passage as dramatic and compelling as any in modern literature.

I refer to the passage in which Elsie, who has been entertaining her father and a friend by singing Sacred Songs (on a Sunday) is ordered by her father to sing a popular ballad. Perhaps you will recall how gallant little Elsie staunchly refused.

This was not an easy decision for Elsie. She was not like a modern girl, for obedience to her parents was one of her chief virtues. It hurt her to disobey. Yet when the duty of obedience clashed with Elsie's religious principles, there was really no choice.

Folding her hands quietly in her lap, Elsie sat bolt-upright on the piano stool, passively resisting her father's order. The guest, for whose benefit the song was to be sung, was embarrassed, but in all politeness could voice no objection.

The ordeal ended when pale, tight-lipped little Elsie fainted and fell off the piano stool. It is worthy of notice that the friend of Elsie's father later gained complete anonymity by marrying her.

Young ladies in modern novels sometimes pass out, but not from adherence to such worthy principles, the hoydens.

(I apologize in advance to anyone who discovers that that was not in the first Elsie book. The sequel-game season is now closed.)

•

I HAVE occasion, now and then, to talk with Fellow Travellers, or Friends of Uncle Joe, to whom I always affirm my steadfast desire for friendship with Russia. But it never does any good. I always end up by being termed a Phoney Radical, or a Hitler Youth. My three weeks with the Red Army last year is so uninteresting to them that I have decided to stop work on my volume **"Whither Russia?"**

Nevertheless, conversation with Fellow Travellers is quite interesting. You learn that there are sharp divisions even here between Trotskyists, (who call the Party Members Stalinists) and Party Members, who call the others either traitors or counter-revolutionaries.

They are alike in usually failing to understand their fellow countrymen. The fairly widespread objections to a recent suspension of habeas corpus is taken to be a public demand to allow agents of the U.S.S.R. a free hand in obtaining any information that a misguided government might deny them.

The pinnacle of my experiences in this line came when a rather pretty young F. T. informed me that Anglo-Saxon justice had finally been exposed as a fraud in the case of Professor May in London.

Out of curiosity I asked her what would have happened to a person accused of a similar crime in the U.S.S.R.

"A similar crime in the U.S.S.R. is impossible," she replied. "How could anyone in Russia be accused of stealing state secrets for the benefit of the working classes elsewhere?"

That floored me.

•

SIR, Orace again and bearin news of a igh order as I am now a parent (father), the kiddie bein a small girl and both doing nawcely. Cor I didn't arf ave a time of it though. Ospitals and specialists and tike it easy no ard work, lay in bed. It ain't like ome but I'm for it.

I was so appy when the news come I went and joined the Parents' Circle at St. Botolph's, which is why I write as I ave been chucked out. Went to the meetin I did with the muvver-in-lor, which as been my chief trial during this difficult period.

They was talkin abaht pool-rooms and juvenile delinquency. I said as I was parent of a girl only it didn't concern me, but I ad a answer to the ole boilin issue which was, wherever there is a low pool-room where young fellows congregate bad, put up two pubs. They'll fairly flock to the pubs I said and leave the pool-room flat, just you see I said.

The trouble and strife's ol lady is pulling ard on my coat tail, so I didn't say no more until an old gaffer asks wot can be done abaht drunkenness so I ops up again. Modration I says is wot is needed, Modration in orl things is my motto I says, it is the people oo never get dead drunk nor dead sober wot are the backbone of modration but oo try to remain modritly appy and respectable at orl times.

This is a funny country but I am not one to go ome wiv is tail between is legs if you know of a good Parents' Circle where freedom of speech is de rigor as the Frogs say let me know, as ever,

Orace.

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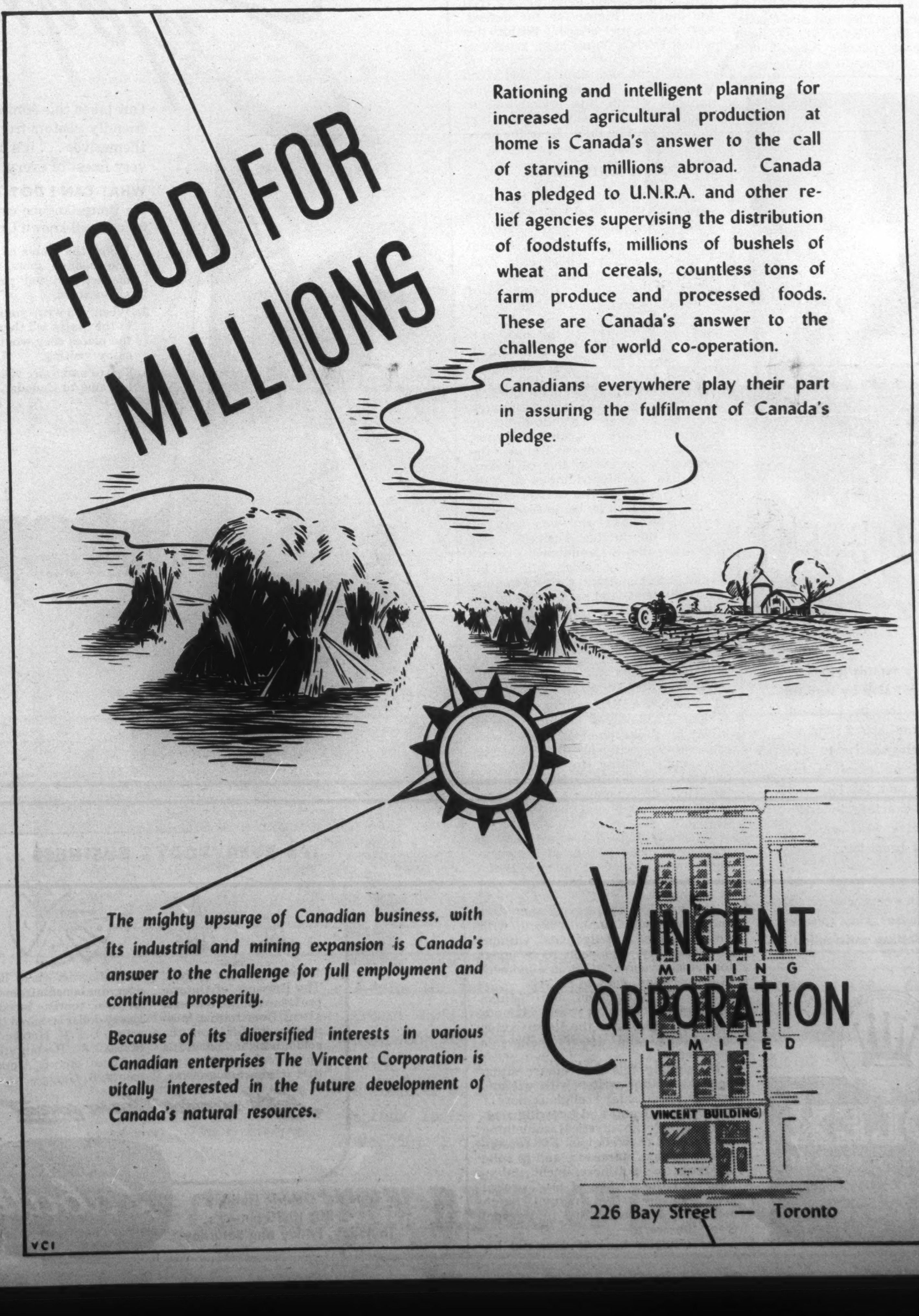

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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

A Rich Tapestry Woven from the Lives of Ordinary Londoners

LONDON BELONGS TO ME, a novel by Norman Collins. (Collins, $3.00.)

A NOVEL in the Dickens tradition, dealing cheerfully with poor people, their troubles and pleasures, is most welcome in these times. For once an author, sharp in observation, broad in sympathy, rich in humor, has no desire to exhibit himself as a know-all about neuroses and complexes by dragging his characters through a lifetime of fixations and frustrations. For once the language of the gutter and that "realism" which paints only the lowest minority of humanity are set aside.

The author's technique is admirable; in story-architecture, in characterization by dialogue and by emphasis on trivial acts and gestures, in oddities of situation and in the gentle flow of the English. The result is a blaze of entertainment.

Somewhere on the Surrey Side, not too far from the Elephant and Castle, is Number 10, Dulcimer Street; most respectable of rooming houses, with Mrs. Vizzard the landlady in the basement front. The first floor is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Josser and their daughter. The second floor accommodates Mrs. Boon and her beloved son Percy, spoiled from his boyhood up, and by now off-color. On the third floor, front and back respectively, are Mr. Puddy, a mighty eater before the Lord, and a superannuated actress who minds the cloak-room in a night-club.

The story opens at Christmas, 1938, when Mr. Josser is being retired on pension after 42 years as a bookkeeper with Brattlebury & Sons. It ends two years later with the Germans overhead. Within this period the South London Parliament, a club of earnest citizens with a Prime Minister, a Foreign Minister and even an Opposition rose to a height, and fell, Mr. Josser having found the post of Foreign Affairs a little too difficult. Within this period Percy Boon's trial for murder (Blaise for the defendant) began and ended. Within this period Doris's young man, a medical student, performed a complicated operation (without authority) and saved Mr. Josser's life. But so very much happens within this period and so many fascinating people appear that no more need be said. **Read the book.**

•

Departed Canadians

A DICTIONARY OF CANADIAN BIOGRAPHY by W. Stewart Wallace. (Macmillans, 2 vols. $20.00.)

THIS is a new and revised edition of the work first published in 1926. Following modestly, if not afar, the policy of the British "Dictionary of National Biography" the editor excludes all living persons and thus "can speak freely" of the men and women who in their day had come to public notice—for various reasons. It is somewhat startling to find a biographical sketch of Reginald Birchall who was hanged for murder, although certainly he came to public notice as the central figure of a celebrated case. And although Robert Dollar, the founder of the Dollar line of steamships had all his triumphs in California, it is interesting to read that as a boy of thirteen he came from Scotland to Muskoka and was engaged there in the lumber business. Did this make him a Canadian?

The Dictionary which will be invaluable to historians reflects the uncanny diligence and persistence of the editor.

•

Realistic Religion

NICODEMUS, a novel by Dorothy Walworth. (Allen, $3.00.)

A YOUNG GIRL, cashier in a subway station sees her only friend killed by an automobile. After several vain appeals she finds a young clergyman willing to conduct the funeral. He is an assistant to the minister of St. Simon's and, for once, the girl goes to church on Easter Sunday.

A leading actor has a new play to study. His role is that of a clergyman, and in order to "get inside the part" and get the atmosphere he also is in church.

The wife of a radio commentator and newspaper columnist, fed up with the chatter of "intellectuals" without intellectuality, and soon to be meat for some psycho-analyst, in a moment of desperation, goes to church.

And the Rev. Dr. Job Tatum, theological "big-shot" and famous preacher, celebrates the Resurrection by oratory—and doesn't believe a word of it!

Developing this four-square situation the author writes with wit and energy an unusual "religious novel," balancing a frank and knowing realism against the mystical something that makes the religious life reasonable in spite of unreason, and in spite of arrogance, pettiness, uncharitableness and the *clichés* of professional piety which afflict many church members and block-off the gospel from the world.

The minister himself does not become a credible character and in all the tale the happy endings are too openly contrived for easy belief. Yet the work in the main is marked by deft characterization, by knowledge of psychological problems, by the impact of neuroses on individual life, and by a deep understanding of the gospel of love—"to the Greeks foolishness," as St. Paul admitted, "but to them which are called .... the power of God and the wisdom of God."

•

Moslem Prophet

THE MESSENGER; The Life of Mohammed, by R. V. C. Bodley. (Doubleday, $3.75.)

FOR seven years an Englishman of soldierly reputation separated himself from all that he had known and lived with a tribe of Arab bedouin. It was the simple life—with a vengeance—but he found high satisfaction in it, as his friend T. E. Lawrence had predicted. His book "Wind In The Sahara" emphasized that satisfaction and praised the ideals and customs of the Arabs.

Now, fortified by personal knowledge of desert psychology, he has written the life-story of the founder of Islam separating myth from actuality, not excusing the Prophet's errors, but emphasizing the reasonableness of the ethics he taught.

He cites one by one the criticisms of prejudiced Jews and Christians and comes near to proof that they were slanders. And he dwells on the wonder of the man's achievement. In his youth the tribesmen had no unitary spirit, no sense of nationality; they were conservative, almost beyond reason and clung to the idolatry of their forefathers. Within nine years despite persecution of the bitterest kind he had knit the desert people together and given them a code of conduct not less remarkable than that of Moses and of Jesus.

The book is by no means an essay in eulogy. It is calm, detached, and admirably written and should become almost a textbook in the field of Comparative Religions.

•

For The Young Folks

HIGH TAKE AT LOW TIDE, by Grace A. Robbins. (Oxford, $2.35.)

A YOUNG girl and her brother at the beginning of their vacation discover that the family finances are running too low. Instead of entertaining themselves in the usual seaside manner they begin harvesting Irish moss, a species of seaweed of high market value. It's a tricky business subject to minor misfortunes but the young people persist.

An excellent tale for 'teen-agers.

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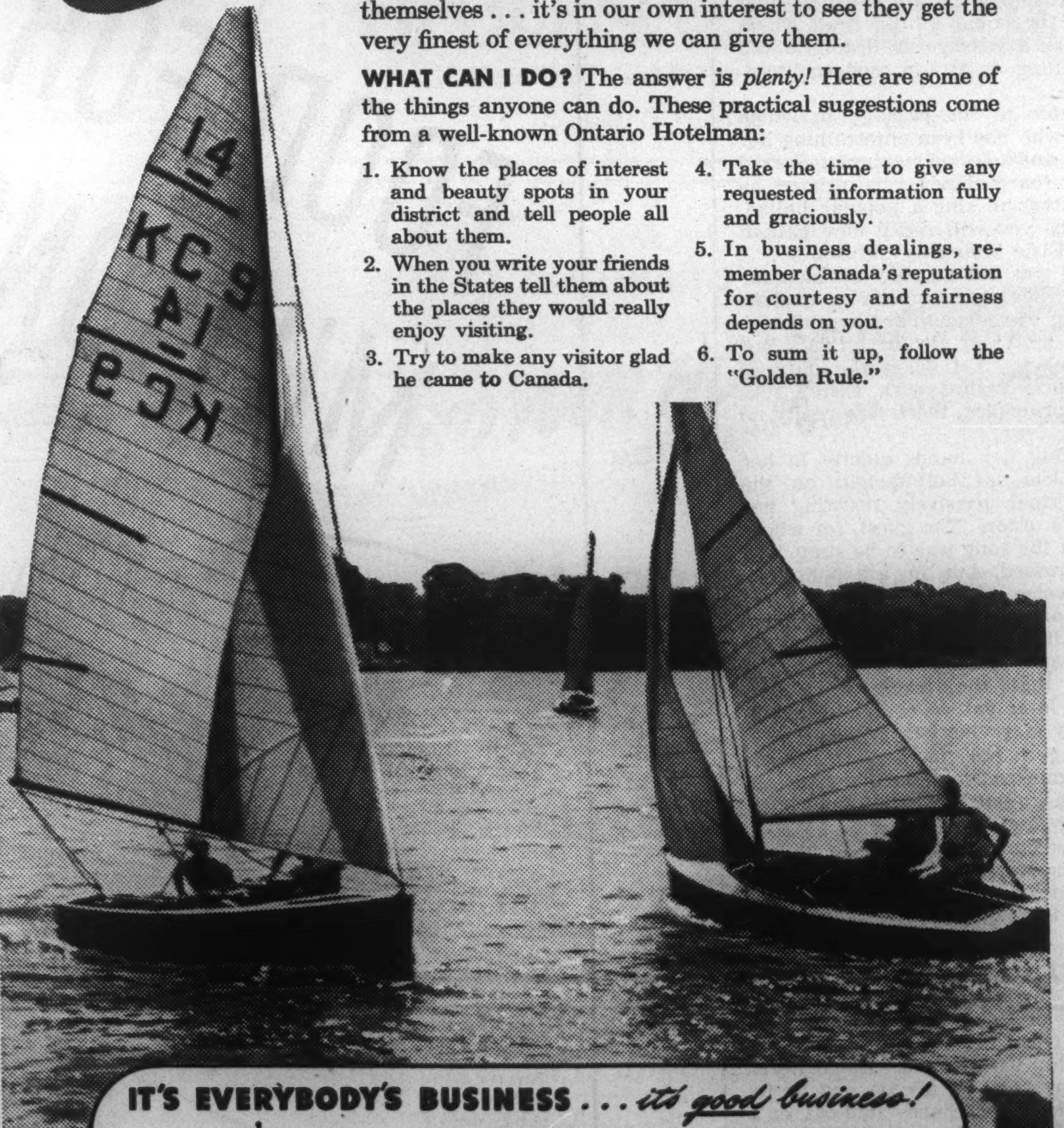
WHAT CAN I DO? The answer is *plenty!* Here are some of the things anyone can do. These practical suggestions come from a well-known Ontario Hotelman:

1. Know the places of interest and beauty spots in your district and tell people all about them.
2. When you write your friends in the States tell them about the places they would really enjoy visiting.
3. Try to make any visitor glad he came to Canada.
4. Take the time to give any requested information fully and graciously.
5. In business dealings, remember Canada's reputation for courtesy and fairness depends on you.
6. To sum it up, follow the "Golden Rule."



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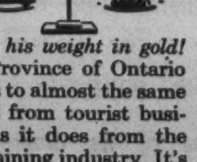
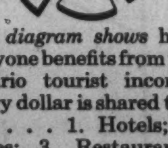


Worth his weight in gold! The Province of Ontario profits to almost the same extent from tourist business as it does from the gold mining industry. It's up to each of us to see that it goes on growing.



This diagram shows how everyone benefits from the Ontario tourist income. Every dollar is shared this way . . . 1. Hotels; 2. Stores; 3. Restaurants; 4. Taxes, etc.; 5. Amusements; 6. Garages.

It works both ways! They treat us royally when we visit them . . . we can't do less than return the compliment. Remember that it costs money to take a holiday . . . so let's see they get a good return for every penny they spend.

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LONDON LETTER

Easier to Call Across Atlantic Than Long-distance in Britain

By P. O'D.

London.

IN 1938 there were estimated to be just over 3,000,000 telephones in this country. In the House of Commons the other day the Assistant Postmaster-General stated that his Department would very shortly be installing the 4,000,000th. Everything considered, this would seem to be very remarkable progress—though it may not entirely console the people who have been waiting years to get telephones installed. They are likely to wait a while yet, for there are more than 300,000 applications on the list.

As the Canadian reader is probably aware, telephones in this country are run by the Post Office, as are also the telegraphs. How the service compares with that of the privately controlled systems of Canada and the United States is for the expert to say. Speaking as a mere customer, I am under the impression that the Canadian and American systems are more progressive and adaptable, and much quicker to scrap old methods and install new and more efficient ones.

One piece of detailed criticism made to me by a Canadian officer in charge of communications, and himself a telephone engineer, was that in this country there were far too many small exchanges, so that a long-distance call—except those on the main trunk-lines to London—had to be handled by too many operators, thus leading to delay and mistakes.

Instead of cutting out the small exchanges, as they were proved inadequate, and installing larger central ones, the tendency has been to add small exchange to small exchange, until for a cross-country call of a dozen miles or so you may have to go through three or four of them.

It may be that the British telephone system is in many respects rather antiquated, and that improvements in it are made piecemeal and too slowly. But there is one respect in which high praise is due to it, and that is for the politeness and helpfulness of its operators. You may have to wait longer than you should, you may get wrong numbers and bad connections, but the operators are nearly always courteous, patient, and eager to help. It makes up for a lot.

Circus Back

Bread and circuses are supposed to go together, but if we can't have the bread—at least not as much of it as we would like—it is still something to have the other half of the ancient popular prescription. The Bertram Mills Circus, with elephants and ponies and clowns and ringmaster and all the other traditional delights has opened again after six years of eclipse.

From Windsor, where the Big Top was pitched in the Home Park, the Circus will start on its usual tour about the country, bringing joy to all the chief Provincial cities. And so home again, it is hoped, to London for Christmas time at Olympia. But that depends on whether or not the great building will be available. Little London boys had better start mentioning it in their prayers right now. Special influence will be needed.

. . . "And Let the Credit Go"

It used to be said that directors of the B.B.C. had a habit of meeting complaints about the smallness of the fees paid for broadcasting with the retort that the prestige conferred by being heard over the B.B.C. network was in itself the major part of the reward. Whether or not this was accepted as a sufficient answer, probably depended on how badly the particular performer needed the prestige. It would certainly not be accepted by those who considered that any prestige conferred was the other way around.

Apparently the directors of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon have worked on a somewhat similar system. "Prestige, m' deah boy (or m'deah girl)—think what it will mean to you—set a hall-mark, laddie!" Only a good many of the deah boys and girls didnt think so. They didn't want the hall-mark so much as the silver, and they took more lucrative jobs. The Memorial Theatre got as many as it could use of the aspiring humble, but hardly any of the established great. Performances suffered, and the temperature of criticism fell from lukewarm to cold.

At the recent annual meeting of the governors of the Theatre, this matter of salaries was briskly thrashed out. During the discussion it was stated that last year the weekly wage bill for the cast was £500 and the highest single salary £50. As theatrical salaries go, this is certainly small change. No wonder Laurence Olivier and Ralph Richardson declined to appear!

The directors will have to do a lot better if they want really first-class talent, though this year they have made considerable increases. The highest weekly wage this year is £80—still very small compared to London! But perhaps the directors feel that they do not have to worry. The attendance at the recent festival was 250,000, which broke all records. The customers seem to be satisfied—if that is all that really matters.

State Overstepping

Not all trade-union leaders like the intrusion of the State into the work of fixing wages, even minimum wages. At the recent annual conference of the Clerical and Administrative Workers, the president said that this was a function for which the State was not fitted, and that it induced in union members the false belief that their economic status was safer in the hands of Parliament than in their own organized strength.

His own conviction was that wages should be fixed by negotiation between employers and employed, and that this method was better for both sides. Perhaps clerical workers take a different view from manual workers, but there is a lot in what this gentleman had to say. Besides, if the State does it all, where does the trade-union leader come in? Some of these lads begin to see a reddish light.

Fate of Nash Terraces

One of the criticisms sometimes made of London is that it has many beautiful buildings, but no beautiful streets. Though this is not altogether true, there is a good deal of truth in it. London streets have not been planned, as have the great streets of Paris and other Continental cities, and so they do not make that unity of impression which delights the observer. They have a haphazard air.

There are, however, certain sections of London which have been planned in a large and even grandiose way. Among these are the famous Nash terraces around Regent's Park. Modern architects are apt to sneer at them as being pompous and theatrical, with their carved pediments and arches, their rows of columns and classical pavilions, but these Regency buildings have acquired with the years a mellow charm that makes them a lovely and beloved part of the London scene. And they are all part of a well-composed picture. They have harmony.

During the war the Nash terraces suffered very badly—so much so that a commission was appointed, under Lord Gorell, to decide on what should be done with them. There was even talk of their demolition. The commission has not yet brought in its report, but the Government has suddenly decided to take them over as offices for such Civil Service branches as can be moved there.

Actually this is only a reprieve, but such a stay of execution usually means that it won't be carried out. Whether or not they will really make good offices is another question.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Canadian Composers, Conductor, and Soloist Match Grainger

By JOHN H. YOCOM

COMPOSITIONS by two Canadians—a ballade for viola and orchestra by Godfrey Ridout of Toronto and an overture by Violet Archer of Montreal—were the main features of last week's Promenade Concert of the Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra. The viola soloist was Stanley Solomon, lately of the R.C.A.F. "Blackouts" show. The best conducting of the evening was done by suave Paul Scherman, who during the winter months plays a first violin with the T.S.O.

But running a close second to these composers, the soloist and the conductor was the three-in-one guest, pianist Percy Grainger.

Bushy-haired, 64-year-old Grainger had his shortcomings as a pianist (e.g., his perfunctory performance of Addinsell's "Warsaw Concerto" and Morton Gould's clever, boogie-and-blues American Concertette No. 1). However, as a concert hall figure he still holds the favor of the public as strongly as he did forty years ago. After all, few men since 1900 have given as much continuous joy to the public as Grainger has in popularizing "Londonderry Air," in creating graceful folk-song and dance settings like "Shepherd's Hey," "Country Gardens" and "Molly on the Shore," playing the piano and conducting.

Last week he conducted the first complete Canadian performance of his "Youthful Suite". The only apparent reason for grouping the separate items in this suite is that they were written when he was in his teens—"Northern Dance", "Rustic Dance", etc. Although no folk tunes are used, the directness of expression and the spontaneity suggest such influences. For two of them—"Norse Dirge" and "English Waltz"—he conducted the Pop orchestra last fall. The solemn Norwegian number he wrote while in Norway enjoying the companionship of Grieg. The Waltz is graceful and sentimental, much in contrast to the rollicking rhythms of his folk compositions. Youthful experimenting in orchestration probably accounted for the sporadic tone colorings which popped up throughout the suite—rattling xylophone passages, blasts from the brass section, chimes, glockenspiel, gong, etc. Leo Barkin played the piano part for the suite.

Grainger's orchestration of English Gothic Music, based on five medieval pieces, gave separate sections of the orchestra opportunities to play alone but gave the audience much what it might have expected from the titles and little more—harmonic and polyphonic music with innocuous, stately, evenly measured themes.

"Britannia, a joyful overture", by Violet Archer, composition instructor at McGill's Conservatorium, has been written to convey "the light-hearted spirit of freedom, the sense of humor of the British people and the bond of friendship between Canada and Britain". That is a considerable chore for any creative work, but an overture which tosses around the Rule *Bri-tann-ia* theme and a couple of French Canadian folk tunes in musical double-talk hardly achieves the intention. Technical considerations of modern composition, striking though they might have been, robbed the overture of any real hands-across-the-sea significance.

Ballade for Viola

But Godfrey Ridout's Ballade for viola and orchestra was the best piece of the evening. Written in 1938, it has been given numerous performances in Canada. The composition shows highly imaginative work both in the melodic line for the viola and the captivating accompaniment of the orchestra. As a harmonist Ridout is scholarly and resourceful; as a melodist he is effectively vocal. Solomon's playing was most eloquent with a tone rich and warm.

Balfour Gardiner's "Shepherd Fennel's Dance", inspired by a scene in Thomas Hardy's long short-story "The Three Strangers," sounded as if it might have been written by Grainger himself. The delightful number suffered a bit from persistently heavy treatment by the orchestra, which may or may not have been the fault of the conductor.

With not a classical name on the program, Percy Grainger's show, with all its deficiencies, managed to have vitality and spontaneity.

Have you ever wondered how the Proms fare financially? Last year total proceeds were $88,468; total attendance for the 24 concerts, 118,290. The net weekly box-office returns from an average turn-out of 5,000 fans are divided into a number of shares. An ordinary musician receives one share, which averages $15.69; the head of a section, a share and a fifth. Hyman Goodman, the concert master, gets two shares; Manager Ernest Johnson, five shares. If the conductor is local, he receives 10 shares, but if he is an out-of-town guest-conductor he receives his usual fee. During the 1945 season, 143 musicians were employed with 90 appearing at each concert. There are approximately the same number this year. Of course, the payment for the broadcast portion of the concert is extra income for the orchestra.

Worthy Successor

Last week's Sunday evening concert at the Toronto Conservatory was given by the Parlow String Quartet. This organization is a worthy one to maintain the tradition of chamber music in Toronto, since the disbanding of Hart House String Quartet. The quartets played were Tschaikowsky's No. 3 in E flat, Beethoven's in F minor, Op. 95, and Debussy's only quartet. Clearness, precise attacks and fluidity in teamwork were characteristics in performing all three; but the highlight in exquisite performance was the last with its delightful developments and one instrument almost always in the position of a soloist. The close-knit quality of the Parlow Quartet's playing is magnificent. Its finish and balance are superb. Kathleen Parlow plays first violin; Samuel Hersenhoren, second violin; Michael Barten, viola; Isaac Memot, cello.

More than 2,000 of Massey Hall's 2,800 seats have already been subscribed for next season's Tuesday evening concerts of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, Jack Elton, orchestra manager has announced. This is at least 500 more seats than were subscribed for at this time last year.

The number of Tuesday concerts will be increased during the coming season from 12 to 15. The corresponding increase in prices of series tickets, from $2 to $5 depending on location, has obviously been without harmful effect on box office sales.

Edmonton Civic Opera

During this past season the Edmonton Civic Opera Company presented Noel Coward's "Bitter Sweet." The brilliant production marked the eleventh year of the society's activities. Amateur musical organizations are comparatively easily formed, but keeping them alive year after year is another song again. And of all organizations, probably the toughest to nourish is an opera society. Many communities have tried it, but what usually happens is that the initial enthusiasm fails to survive more than one production and the organization dies quietly. Even should it persist, the difficulties of producing opera or musical comedy become too great for the committee and the group becomes simply another choral society.

But the Edmonton Civic Opera Society has held to its original aims, finds itself well stocked with acting, singing, dancing and direction talent. It has produced six grand operas and eleven musical comedies. Since its inception the musical director has been Mrs. J. B. Carmichael, who has handled such varied productions as "Faust," "The Desert Song," "Carmen," "The Vagabond King," "Martha" and "Firefly." Dramatics have been supervised by John Rule, Laurier Picard and Charles Sweetlove. Ballet directors have been Dorothy Love, Marian Rouse and Juneau Moore. Henry Atack has been in charge of the choruses.

The handsome souvenir program outlining the history of the society came off the press recently. Despite its youth the organization already has its traditions, much after those which have been collected around La Scala or the Metropolitan. Once during a blanket-tossing scene in "The Student Prince" the "passenger" was tossed too high, the branket split and the lad landed heavily on the stage. But like a real trouper he carried on for the rest of the scene. Then after the curtain fell he was helped to the dressing room where a doctor attended him. The hangman in "The Vagabond King" once forgot to release the noose from Francois Villon's neck after the scene. When he stepped down from the scaffold, the hanging almost became a real one.

The society awards scholarships to young musicians of outstanding ability from its funds, makes noteworthy charitable donations, and puts forth every effort to give Edmonton audiences shows with good music, staging and talent.

Calgary Symphony

At Calgary the eighty-piece Mount Royal College Symphony gave three concerts during the past season and Conductor Clayton Hare is planning on five for the next. Organized a few years ago, the orchestra has become a truly civic institution, since most of the members belong to the city of Calgary rather than to the college. The outstanding concert this year included a Tschaikowsky Concerto with the solo part being taken by Mr. Hare's pupil Francis Chaplin. An orchestral novelty of rather obscure purpose was the members' standing and playing from memory a work by Smetana.

The work of Calgary composer Clifford Higgin, a tone poem called "Lake Louise" and in the style of Delius, was played this season.

A junior orchestra of 40 players from 8 to 14 years, also conducted by Mr. Hare, has its own series of concerts and plays in the public schools.

Clayton Hare has had a distinguished career in England, in Europe, and at Mt. Allison University.

CHECKING ACCOUNT

AT THE movies I'm embarrassed
And my mental process harassed
When the checkroom-girl's receiving
My coat;
If I tip before, not after,
Then I dread her scornful laughter
When I exit without leaving
A groat.

My embarrassment is greater
If I wait to tip her later;
She decides that I'm a miser
at once;
If I tip both going and coming
(To her blandishments succumbing)
Then I'm just a temporizer;
A dunce.

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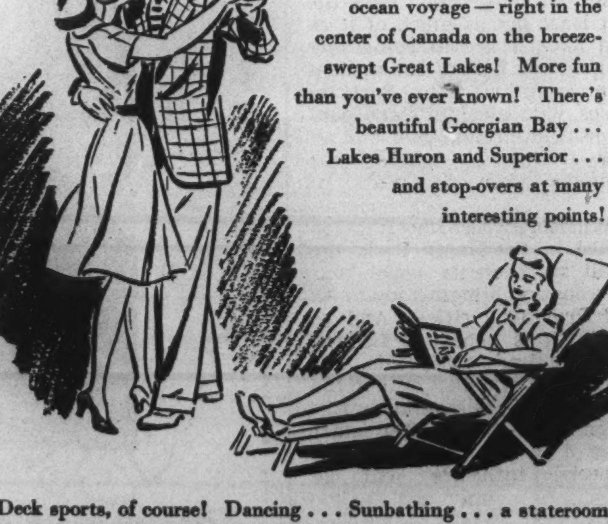

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THE FILM PARADE

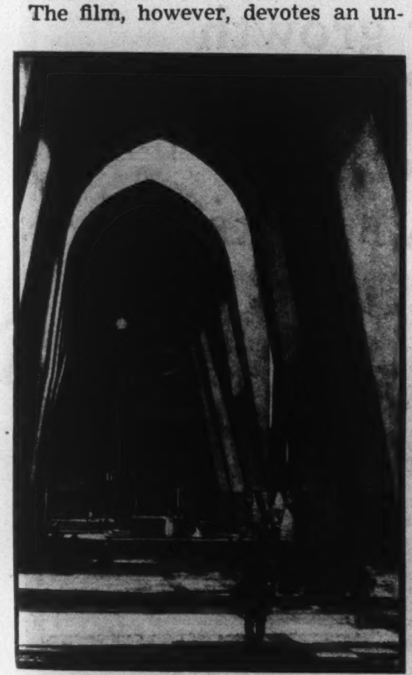
Ziegfeld's Soul Goes Marching On, as Exultant as Ever

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE soul of Ziegfeld goes marching on and "Ziegfeld Follies of 1946" shows him still surviving in the hereafter, brooding over bigger shows and more beautiful girls, and lost to all sense of time. It's the old Ziegfeld spirit and it probably won't be exorcized until the drugged customers are carried out on stretchers or the Public Health Department intervenes.

The chief novelty in "Ziegfeld Follies of 1946" is in its scale. The sets are higher, wider and richer than ever before. There are more girls, and the girls are more beautiful. The production itself has been raised to the seventh heaven of technicolor. There are thousands of luxury materials, and barrels of bath-bubble crystals have been released to form clouds thirty feet high. Esther Williams, prettier than ever, swims about among stylized coral reefs and stays under water so long you find yourself fighting for air. The comedy is perhaps no longer than it has ever been but it seems longer because most of it has been used before.

The film, however, devotes an unusually generous amount of space to Fred Astaire, allotting him three elaborate numbers. This is a great help since he is still one of the best dancers in the world and his clever bony face is probably the most interesting face in Hollywood to watch. Two dances, with Lucille Bremer, are arranged in the pantomimic style the star has been developing lately, and they are both fine, though rather submerged by production. His duo with Gene Kelly of George Gershwin's "The Babbitt and the Bromide" is perhaps the gayest and liveliest number in the show.



This drawing of the new Coventry Cathedral shows the Central Altar surmounted by the baldachino. On the right are the Bishop's throne, clergy stalls, pulpit and lectern.

The comedy sketches include Victor Moore's struggles with the law and a two-dollar fine, Keenan Wynn's difficulties with the telephone, Fanny Brice in a landlord and sweepstake ticket episode, Red Skelton in a mugging session at the microphone, and Judy Garland in a dance parody of a movie-star's press interview. The funny numbers (i.e. Victor Moore's, Keenan Wynn's and Fanny Brice's) are old, and none of the new ones are very funny. To clear space for all this production and talent, "Ziegfeld Follies of 1946" does away with plot altogether and presents its numbers in program order, apparently just as it was communicated to Director Vincent Minelli by Ziegfeld in Heaven. The picture as a result has no more continuity than a vaudeville program, which is exactly what it is, though of course on a supernatural scale.

You are fairly sure of the casting in advance when a story calls for a great American inventor and a perfect wife. So it is no surprise to find Don Ameche as Hiram Maxim in "So Goes My Heart" and Myrna Loy as the indulgent Mrs. Maxim. The film is slightly off-formula, however, since it doesn't dwell on the inventor's early encounters with poverty, failure and public skepticism. Hiram Maxim, it seems, flourished almost from the start and before long had the academicians hailing him as the embodiment of a century of progress—probably because he invented the machine-gun, though the film story doesn't go into that point. It does credit him, however, with inventing the curling tongs.

Soldiers in the British Army of Occupation are able to take a month's course at the famous German University of Gottingen. Classes include art, sculpture, English, French, German, science, typewriting, etc. A.T.S. personnel may also attend. Above is a biology class in progress.

"So Goes My Heart" is chiefly concerned with the domestic side of the life of genius, and while the early part of the film is mildly entertaining, it gets very sticky towards the end. It may strike you for instance as an error in judgment to have not only Mr. Maxim and his little boy, but even the family dog, engage in prayer for Mrs. Maxim's recovery when she is upstairs having a baby.

The film contains, among other things, one of the unlikeliest obstetrical sequences I have ever seen screened, as well as a double-take that probably sets a film record. While he is rehearsing a public speech Mrs. Maxim tells her husband she is going to have a baby, and it isn't till several hours later, right in the middle of his speech, that he gets round to registering excitement and surprise.

Tough at Fifteen

"Snafu," the screen version of a minor Broadway success, is about an adolescent who runs away to the wars and then returns to his family as a tough veteran of the Pacific at the age of fifteen. It might have been a good comedy idea if the authors had allowed it to develop naturally, but apparently the temptation to load it with all the current complications and *clichés* of adolescent comedy was too strong.

Obviously little or no effort has been made to adapt the film version from the stage original and the interminable entrances and exits as well as the curtain lines are as mechanically checked off as though the screen-writer had never laid a hand on it. Conrad Janis, a newcomer, has the role of the adolescent warrior and the late Robert Benchley plays the part of the screen father with characteristic amiable resignation.

SWIFT REVIEW

THE BANDIT OF SHERWOOD FOREST. Robin Hood, Jr., (Cornel Wilde) helps to pull Magna Carta through a crisis, in a big, foolish technicolor horse-opera.

ADVENTURE. Clark Gable and Greer Garson in some very fancy romancing which occasionally makes both of them look a little silly.

KITTY. Eighteenth Century costume drama, based on the tested court - procedure - plus - bedroom - behavior formula. Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard.

THE BELLS OF ST. MARY'S. Father O'Malley puts through quite a sharp deal in real estate for the good of the parish. Bing Crosby, Ingrid Bergman.

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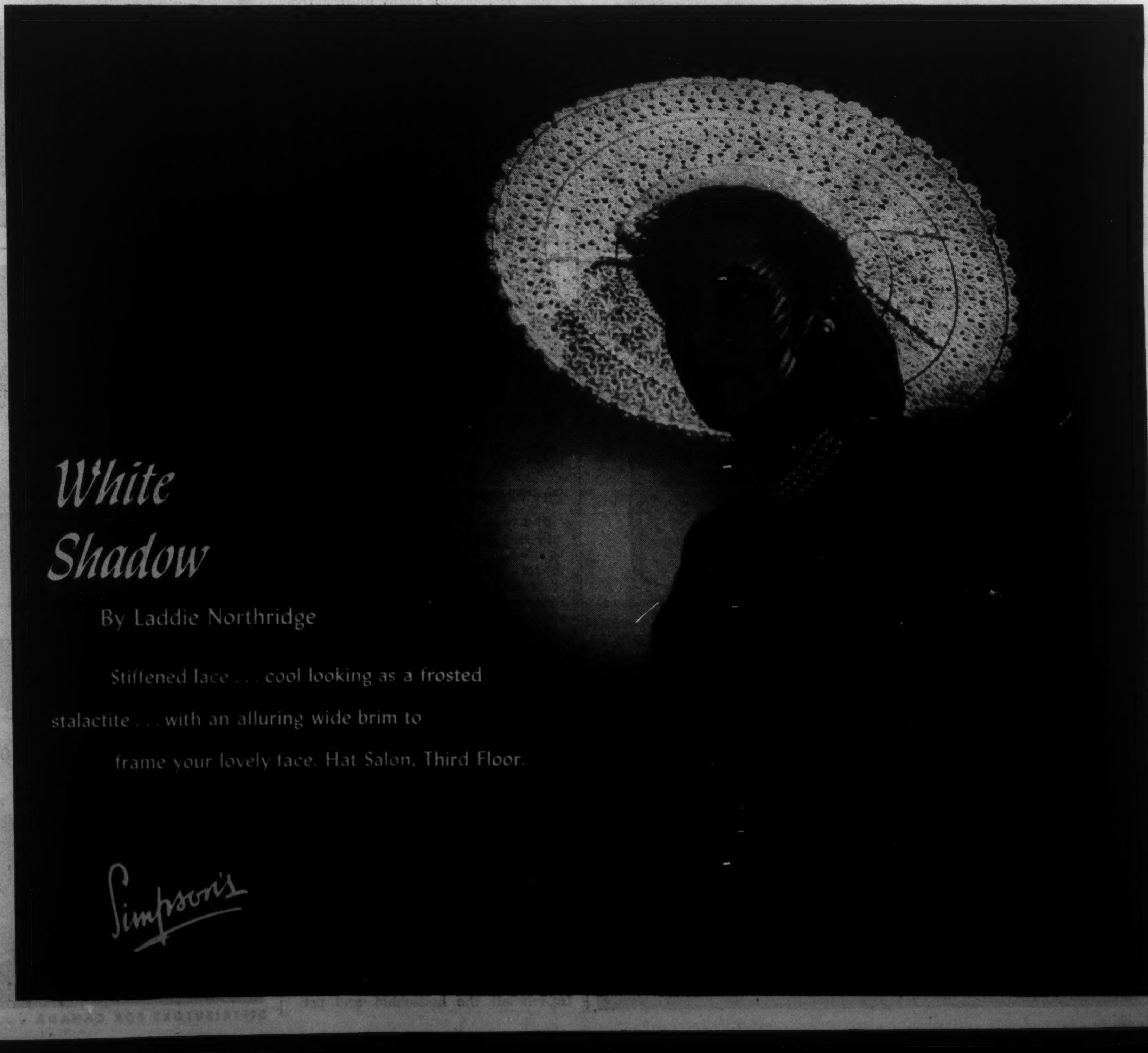

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Financial Status of Family and Nation Influenced by Housing

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

THE size, design and cost of our new homes not only are apt to change the social life of those who live in the houses, but inevitably will direct family spending into new channels which in turn will affect the financial position of the family and eventually that of the nation.

Deep-rooted in the hearts of the average Canadian couple is the desire to have a fine home, one in which they can have a full and happy family life and to which they are proud to invite their friends. To create such homes, men and women in every walk of life have worked and saved. As soon as she commenced to earn, the average girl started her "hope chest" into which went treasures for her future home. By the time her wedding day had arrived she had a substantial collection of fine linen, china, glassware and silver and usually also a second supply in cheaper quality for everyday use. When he became engaged, the young man commenced to save money to start a home.

At the outset the young couple usually bought at least a bedroom suite of furniture, a dining room suite, a chesterfield suite and kitchen furniture and equipment. In addition they got what curtains, drapes, rugs, lamps and accessories and equipment they could afford at the time. Then, bit by bit as their savings permitted, they added to household equipment and bought new furniture and treasures to add to the comfort of the home.

Thus, throughout the years, through the investment of time, effort and money, the average couple amassed possessions of considerable value. With each purchase they had built up their assets. When they spent $100 on furniture they made a long-term investment, for that furniture had a negotiable value for years after. Likewise, when the bride bought sterling silver she created a family asset. It could be liquidated at any time for at least the value of its weight in silver and in years to come it might be worth a fancy price as an antique. The vacuum cleaner, the refrigerator, the piano, the oil painting, the oriental rug — all were assets.

The property thus collected provided a measure of stability and security for the entire family. If, in the trend of events, the home had to be broken up, cash could be raised through the sale of the household effects. Because she had plenty of furniture and equipment when she was left a widow, often a mother has been able to support herself and her children. Many a family has squeezed through a lean period by doubling up and renting part of their house. Household effects comprise a large percentage of the assets of most families. Indeed, the total wealth of many a family is the husband's life insurance and the value of the contents of the home.

The housing shortage and the drastic change in size and design of new homes are rapidly breaking these traditional habits. The "hope chest" is vanishing. "What's the use of spending my money on linen, china, silver and such things?" says the young girl today. "The chances are that I'll never have a place in which to use them. I'm going to spend my money now to have a good time."

Space For Possessions

Then the young couple who start housekeeping today in a new type house will not need as much furniture as their parents did. In the average new house there is a living room, made as large as possible, a kitchen which is so small that it is merely a working area, a tiny dining nook and two or three bedrooms of minimum size. There is not room for a full bedroom suite, for the average bedroom will not accommodate much more than a bed and either a dresser or a chiffonier. There is no need to buy a dining room suite, for there is no dining-room. There is not likely to be space for a full chesterfield suite because in new living rooms there must be room for many more activities. It is the only place in the house in which children can play, can study their lessons and have their hobbies and recreation. Here mother must sew, the parents must try to read, find relaxation, recreation.

Couples in the new homes are not going to work and to save to collect treasures for their home to the same extent to which their parents did. With only a dining nook with a narrow table and benches, and with all the activities that must go on in the living room, it will be very difficult to entertain guests or even to have a friend in for a meal. Therefore there is going to be little incentive to buy the many things which are needed to have teas, buffet suppers, dinner parties, card games, children's parties, and so on. There would be no use to buy a piano, for there is no place to put it. They won't work to get a good oriental rug, a fine painting or a beautiful lamp for the living room, for such things would be out of place in a room which must be used for all other family activities.

Pay More For Everything

But because couples in new homes will not buy as much furniture and equipment it will not necessarily mean that they will be able to buy more life insurance or invest more money in other ways. In the first place the cost of the new house is relatively higher and the rent or upkeep costs will take a larger percentage of the family income than is considered to be consistent with a balanced family budget. If the family pays out more for shelter it will have less left for clothing, food, furniture, etc., and less to invest in life insurance or other forms of saving.

Moreover the family will have less to spend or invest because they are going to have to pay more to keep furniture and household equipment in good condition. Wear and tear is much greater when rooms are cramped and storage space is inadequate. For example, in the one all-purpose living room, rugs and upholstered furniture will soon become soiled and threadbare. Wood furniture will become scratched and marked and broken. Because there are not enough cupboards in which to put all the household and personal possessions of the family, things will be left lying about the house and will become broken and worn and soiled. It is going to take constant work and expense to maintain the standard of the home. Another extra expense will be higher recreation costs. When they cannot have a normal social life at home, every member of the family is going to find recreation and entertainment outside which will be much more expensive than the simpler home pleasures.

Thus, because of the change in size and design of new homes, families will accumulate fewer possessions and therefore will have less assets. Because their shelter costs will be higher they will have less to spend. What money they have is more likely to go for amusements and drink, for travel and recreation, than for furniture and equipment.

It can be readily seen how these changes in family habits will not only weaken the financial position of the family but will affect many types of business. The production and marketing of furniture, furnishings and equipment for our homes is big business, giving employment to thousands of Canadians. In 1941, retail sales of all household effects totalled more than $300 millions. If we continue to put up homes of the same size and design and cost as those which are being built by the tens of thousands, the level of sales is bound to drop and most firms who manufacture or sell household furniture and equipment are going to suffer.

If families are going to have to

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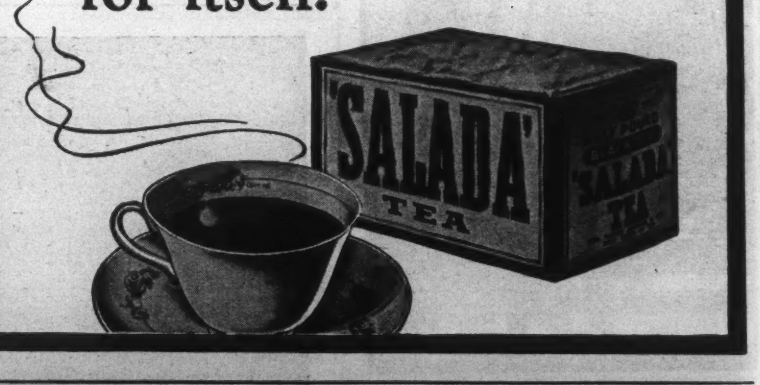

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pay more for shelter costs than they can afford, demand for all kinds of goods and services is going to dwindle, employment is going to go down and we are going to have a business depression.

If families are going to accumulate fewer possessions—one of their chief assets in the past—the national economy will be affected. The total national wealth is the aggregate of the wealth of the people plus public wealth, which indirectly belongs to the people. Few realize either the value of their household and personal effects or the total amount invested in the contents of the country's homes. Fire insurance companies say that the average householder has little conception as to the value of the contents of his house and usually estimates it at less than half its actual value. If we put a conservative valuation of $1,000 on the household furniture and equipment, the clothing and personal effects of the average family, we find that the two and a half million families in Canada have some 2½ billion dollars invested in the contents of their homes.

When everyone is going to be worse off, surely we cannot afford to continue to build homes such as the average one which is going up today. Should we not first take time to solve the problem of high building costs so that we can put up houses worthy of Canadians and at a price they can afford to pay? Even though the housing shortage is causing inconvenience and distress, would it not be better to put up with these conditions a little longer rather than to force down living standards for the next fifty years? For, if sufficient thought and study are given to the problem, if everyone concerned cooperates wholeheartedly to this end, undoubtedly building costs can be lowered.

Twins Are Perfect Angels But Only When They Are Asleep

By PENELOPE WISE

AUNT Hannah is the salt of the earth. She has plans for the reorganization of the postwar world that seem sensible, simple and, at the moment of their presentation at least, inevitable. She has mapped out a tentative revision of our educational system, introducing into it such revolutionary ideas as a thorough grounding in reading, writing and arithmetic, where I march with her every step of the way.

To descend to a narrower field, she is a superlatively good cook and her apple pies, in the good old days when you could get apples, were above any poor praise of mine. The elements are so mixed in her, you might put it, that Nature might stand up and say to all the world, "This is quite a gal". I have never known her to be daunted by any situation. Never, that is, until last week.

I was to give the paper at our book club, and I had no one to leave with the twins. Minna and Brenda can be perfect angels, and when they are asleep, they look so innocent, so sweet, so tender, that, like every other mother, I catch my breath as I look at them and wonder if they are not too lovely for this earth. And then I remember what they are like most of the time when they are awake, and my fears are stilled.

Anyway, Aunt Hannah, learning of my book club predicament, offered to take them on for the afternoon "Though I don't think much of book clubs," she said acidly. "A lot of fool women gabbling about a best-seller that'll be deader than a doornail this time next year. But you need to get out. We'll be all right. It only needs," she concluded with an obvious effort not to sound reproving, "a little firmness."

I didn't tell her that she'd be surprised how firm the twins can be, especially Brenda. (She takes after her father's family.) I just thanked her and hoped for the best, justifying myself with the thought that Aunt Hannah is equal to anything.

The story of that afternoon has been garnered from many sources, like the Iliad and Odyssey. I infer that everything went beautifully while the children played out on the front lawn. Then Aunt Hannah decided it was time for their nap. She called them in and, oddly enough, they came, leaving their new tricycle behind them.

Aunt Hannah went out to get it, and when she came back, the little dears had turned the knob that locks the front door. Aunt Hannah knocked, but nothing happened. She knocked again and yet again, with that firmness upon which she had so trustingly relied. Two merry faces appeared at the window, and the children called in a sweet piping treble that could be heard through the closed window, "We can see yah, we can see yah!"

Sit-Down Strike

It was one of those cold spring days, with a strong north-west wind, and Aunt Hannah was clad for a well-warmed house. An enlightened woman, she takes cod-liver oil and vitamin tablets every day, but these builders-up of resistance to cold did not seem to keep the cold out. She spoke to the children reasonably, though necessarily in a louder voice than usual, and then with markedly increasing asperity. The children were delighted.

Diplomacy seemed to be indicated. She kneeled down on the bristly mat at the door and poked open the slit of the letterbox. "Just turn the little knob, girlies," she called in unnaturally dulcet tones, "just turn it a teeny bit, and Auntie can get in."

By this time I judge that infanticide was presenting itself to her mind in a new and attractive light. The dulcet tones were wasted. The children were intoxicated with the success of their game. They felt, I am sure, no animosity toward their great-aunt.

There was nothing for it but to call on the neighbors for help. She went to Mrs. Dobrowski next door, and Mrs. Dobrowski called Mr. Dobrowski. "I lend you da stepladder," he said, "but I no climb," and he went into minute, and—at another time, no doubt—interesting pathological detail as to the condition of his legs. The bathroom window was the only one without storm sash, and against this the ladder was propped. In her thin house dress and Mrs. Dobrowski's best shawl, Aunt Hannah started her perilous ascent, the north-west wind playing roguish pranks with her light skirt. The window yielded after several vigorous bangs and shoves, but it is narrow and Aunt Hannah is wide. Mrs. Dobrowski leaned over the railing of her side verandah and, knowing Mrs. Dobrowski, I can picture how her mobile countenance expressed both keen sympathy and intense delight. "Throbble, throbble, notting but throbble," she commented lugubriously to the other neighbors, a goodly crowd of whom had gathered by this time.

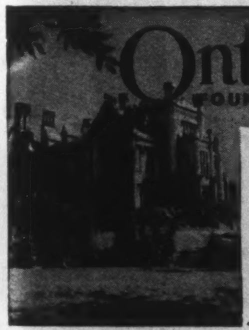
"Were You Good?"

Anyway, with no more damage than a few minor contusions and a ruined dress, Auntie got in.

Here no amount of research can discover further details. When I arrived at home Aunt Hannah was noticeably subdued. "Were you good girls?" I asked the twins. There was no answer except a hilarious gale of laughter from them.

Aunt Hannah looked at them grimly, and then her lips began to twitch. A look of perfect understanding and good-fellowship passed between her and the children.

"I guess," she said with complete truth, "they might have been worse." You'd like Aunt Hannah!



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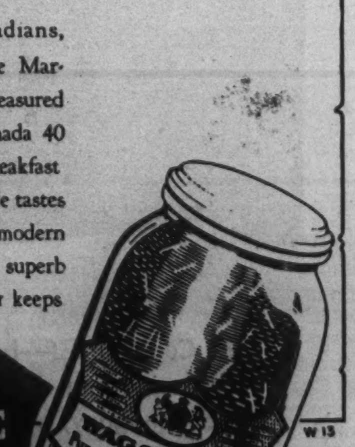

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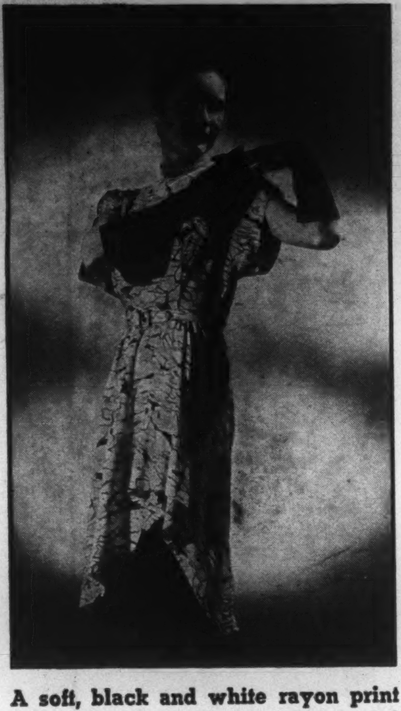

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CONCERNING FOOD

The Vitamins Are a Shy Family and Are Easily Scared Off

By JANET MARCH

THE housekeeper is getting kicked around considerably these days. Her conscience and her government tell her to lay off cereals and meat and cheese. Her pocketbook tells her that she can't feed her family on imported green vegetables alone and the family have been heard to murmur when boiling chicken and sausages alternate day in and day out on the menu. After being brought up to the continuous sound of talk about Canada's wheat surplus it is something of a shock to find oneself along with the rest of the world murmuring—

"A loaf of bread the Walrus said
Is what we chiefly need."

If we are going to go a bit light on protein in meat, both because of Europe's need and the empty counters, and save cereals and cheese to send abroad, we'd better go back to studying vitamins which we can have. Taking a busman's holiday the other night I went to hear a talk on Vitamin C given by Dr. Elizabeth Chant Robertson, of the staff of the Hospital for Sick Children and the University of Toronto, who knows just about all there is to be known about nutrition.

To make her points she had slides of rats and guinea pigs some of whom had been fed, and some of whom had been denied, orange juice and wheat germ. I found myself nervously fingering my hair and wondering whether our orange juice glasses held enough, after a picture of a particularly shabby and mangy rat was shown. Poor dear, he hadn't had enough vitamin C.

You don't really need a great deal of orange juice to keep the fur on your back or the hair on your head, but if you want to have what the nutritionists today think is the desired amount of C you should start off with nearly four ounces of orange juice, which I bet is more than a lot of us get. Dr. Robertson advised seven ounces of tomato juice if you use that instead, and an amount of grape fruit juice somewhere in between.

C Is For Citrus

A good many people are allergic to squeezing oranges, particularly early in the morning, but if you do it the night before and put the glasses in the refrigerator the vitamins stay aboard for twenty-four hours. If you can get canned juice, that's fine—it has almost as many vitamins in it as the fresh fruit. Don't think that if you pour the children a glass of apple juice you are setting them up on vitamin C, for even the fortified juice—and some of it isn't fortified—doesn't do the job the way the citrus fruits do. Pineapple juice, that rare delicacy, has also a rare amount of vitamin C.

They say this is going to be a good strawberry year and, if you can afford it with the ceiling off, you can eat strawberries for breakfast and thumb your nose at scurvy—it's one of the pleasantest ways to do your nutritional duty. Less desirable ways include eating black currants or, better still, rose hips.

You won't get all the vitamin C you need in your morning orange juice, or strawberries, but if you get off to a good start you can pick up without too much difficulty the rest of the needed amount either in vegetables or fruit, or pork, if you can lay your hands on any.

Nasturtiums and parsley have a lot, but next to these, which you will hardly want to eat in large amounts, comes the cabbage family. For vitamin purposes you should eat the vegetables raw, but if you blanch at the idea of a raw potato cook it preferably in its skin in as little water as possible and for as short a time as you can. The potato when it is new has a lot of vitamin C but after October the amount decreases until the May variety has practically none, which makes one's extravagance in buying new ones at the first possible moment seem justified.

There's another enemy to vitamin C which I hadn't heard tell of till Dr. Robertson mentioned it and that is an oxidase within fruits and vegetables which destroys the vitamins. If you bruise the vegetables by grating you release it so that it kills off the useful vitamins which you are looking for so hard. For this reason it is best to cut raw vegetables with a sharp knife and forget the grater. Then too, if you put your vegetables on to cook in cold water this same oxidase gets loose at about 150° Fahrenheit and kills off vitamins till the water reaches a temperature of 180° when the oxidase itself is killed. To avoid this happening you can feed your vegetables slowly into boiling water so that the water never gets cooler than 180 degrees.

Handle With Care

If you really want to catch all the vitamins you can save the water the vegetables have cooked in, and if you can't dream up a way of using cabbage or cauliflower water use the same water for another vegetable, and then not so many vitamins will pour out into the water which already has a lot in it.

Goodness knows what they are going to find out about vitamins next, but if they can sell the restaurants the idea that vegetables can't sit around forever on steam tables and still be much good the nutritionists will have done mankind a great favor. Anyway let's concentrate on well cooked fresh vegetables this year, preferably just picked from your own garden, fill up your family's diet with all the vitamins you can, and go light on the other things which can easily be shipped abroad to the starving.

Private View: the Critic on the Art Goes Once Over Lightly

By FREDERIC MANNING

NOW dear, tell me, what exhibition is this? Of course, dear, I should have known—well, what I mean is, it isn't nearly dressy enough for that group and the others always look like a meeting of the Dickens' Fell—What, dear? No, dear, I shall just look about and see what I want to look at. If there is anything I miss that you think I should look at just tell me, will you, dear? Oh, I know what I like, but, is it Art?

Let's start over here, shall we, dear?

But darling, it's nearly all War!

Well, yes, I do see there are some others but, well, I must say they seem *very* broad-minded about what they take into this show. Just look at that! Well, maybe it isn't Art but it's a lot of fun, all those elephants.

For heaven's sake, look at that girl in the purple sweater fixing the machinery. No, not the sweater, dear—her hair! Well I only wish mine looked like that at the end of the day. Every curl and wave in place. Now isn't that amusing? All on bicycles. I wish more painters could do amusing things as she does. Well, we have fun in literature and music, so why not in painting? They all take themselves so seriously. Well, dear, I think humor is Art too.

Brooks And Things

All those naval officers seem so—rugged, don't they? Do you suppose they really are? I do wish that artist would use a bit more paint on his canvases. His people's clothes all look so—inadequate, don't you think? Oh dear, I hope he soon gives up painting war pictures. Well, I think he is one of our best painters and I love his delicate green and yellows when he does wheat fields and brooks and things like that. My dear, I do agree with you, the house is depressing, but I just concentrate on the outside edges of the picture. Isn't it odd how many of them are painting houses this year, the shortage I suppose.

You know there is something familiar about that lad's eyebrows. Look in your catalogue, darling, will you, and tell me who it is. No! It can't be! Really? Well, if I had a son of mine painted I should want to recognize more than the eyebrows, wouldn't you, dear? And such an expensive looking frame, too.

You wonder why they hang these small pictures so high? Well, my dear, just look at them, just look at them. Personally, I think that they're not nearly high enough, I can still see them. I do wish though that they wouldn't hang portraits in such dark corners—at least, it seems to me that they always hang the people one knows in the dark corners and then bring someone one never heard of right out in the middle of the gallery.

Will you look at that, just look. Well really, if I were going to have myself painted in a dress that color I'd certainly do something about my foundation garment first.

My dear! here's one by that man that made all that money in breakfast food. Oh, isn't it? How disappointing. I thought he must be very versatile. Well you know, dear, to be able to do so well with breakfast foods and snow.

Look! Now just look at that! You can see every thread in the gold braid on his uniform. So unlike the navy men. I love their work. No, that's her. He's over there. My dear, just turn them loose by the sea and they bring it right to your doorstep, lighthouses, boats, lobster pots and all. No, dear, *he* does the windows.

Darling, just look at all those bubbles, wouldn't it be wonderful in the bathroom? What dear? They're not? Well, for goodness' sake, what are they then? It's non-objective you say? Well, I still think it would be lovely in the bathroom. So *that* is an abstract? Well, all I can say is, it must have baffled the hanging committee. Not that it would make much difference but I suppose the painter would know.

Just look at that street crowd. Russian, you say? That is probably why she paints crowds. What, dear? Well, dear, all those people in Russia, you know.

Darling, we must find their pictures. Well dear, if we are going to their studio for supper the least we can do is *look* at their pictures. We don't have to *like* them you know.

Now dear, I want to see the sculpture. It was so disappointing last year. Well, everything seemed to be over life-size. I do hope they have some smaller things this year because I want to see if I can't pick up some little thing that will do for a birdbath.

JOAN RIGBY

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Something Wrong in the Kitchen If Too Many Steps Are Needed

By ERIC R. ADAMS

WITH reconversion planning, atom bomb planning, economic security planning and all the other sorts of planning that are going on in the world to day it's good to know that someone is devoting a bit of attention to the common kitchen, the place in which the average woman spends about 50 hours weekly.

Canada's kitchen planners shudder at the dictionary's claim that the kitchen is merely "a room appropriated to cookery". It's the most used room in your house, they tell you sternly. It's becoming more and more the social center of the home and it ought to reflect the personality of the woman who uses it. They go on to talk happily about the "three work areas", "fundamental dimensions", "work surfaces", "corridor kitchens", "L shaped kitchens", "U shaped kitchens" and lots of other things that make you realize just what a serious business this is.

You might as well find out right now that if, while individually engaged in either storing, preparing or serving food, you have to walk more than one or two steps to reach anything there's something wrong with the design of your kitchen. That's where the idea of three work centers comes in, these being allocated to preservation and storage, preparation and cleaning, and cooking and serving. Utensils, food and equipment should be grouped in the proper center. Isolated appliances set up in a room make kitchen experts very unhappy and they are quick to point out that no matter how many super gadgets you may own their usefulness is greatly reduced by poor layout.

The preservation and storage center should be nearest the point where food enters your kitchen and so should your refrigerator. Wall cabinets hold items like canned goods, cereals, some vegetables and other dry groceries, while base cabinets take care of bulk storage, utensils and minor machinery like meat grinders.

The preparation and cleaning centers must be by the sink which, incidentally, is the point around which any good kitchen is planned. In this area you ought to have wall cabinets for dishes, glasses and bowls, and base cabinets for cutlery, towels and other sink items.

The cooking and serving center should be nearest the point where food leaves the kitchen. Wall cabinets hold serving dishes, package foods, toaster and other small appliances. Base cabinets hold silverware, bakery goods and certain bulk storage. Baking appliances and cooking utensils belong here too.

This is the layout on which all modern kitchens are based. What happens from here on depends on personal preference, budget, size and shape of your kitchen and the extent to which you want to modernize it.

The basic items which a good kitchen should incorporate consist of a refrigerator, range, sink (with associated hot and cold water equipment), ventilating fan, clock (preferably electric for constant accuracy and minimum attention), "planning desk", telephone, radio, adequate lighting, and storage space. Of course there's a great list of lesser items amongst the more important of which are such things as a coffee brewer, waffle baker, toaster, electric kettle, a device to whip and beat everything that was ever meant to be treated thusly, and several laundry items like an iron and even some plastic clothes pins, if you like a modern touch. But let's look over those major implements again.

Tons Of Dishes

In selecting a refrigerator you should allow 1½ cubic feet per person and don't fail to explore the possibilities of freezer units that permit lengthy storage of perishables. The range can be gas or electric, as you see fit, and the size will be governed by personal requirements.

Now, let's hang around the sink for a minute. A constant supply of hot water is the first "must" and, of course, there are several ways this can easily be obtained. A lesser item, but one which kitchen experts are anxious to provide is foot pedal control of hot and cold water. A cover to go over the sink when it's not in use is something else that's nice. It provides extra space and improves a kitchen's appearance. While we're at the sink it might be a good idea to break the news that more than six tons of dishes are washed annually in an average home . . .as if you ladies don't already know it. A really welcome device, therefore, is an electric dishwasher designed for home use. Scraped dishes, cutlery, pots and pans are put inside and ten minutes later they come out clean, dry and polished (you have to put them away yourself). Combined with this is another delightful gadget for sink installation. It chews up your kitchen waste and flushes it down the drain so that garbage cans and sink strainers are unnecessary.

The ventilating fan and clock require no comment, but the "planning desk" is worth a word or two. It's the place where menus, recipes and shopping lists can be worked out and it's a feature which emphasizes the attention that home economists feel the modern woman devotes to kitchen affairs. A telephone installed at this point is a finishing touch.

A radio is part of the modern kitchen. As well as bringing each instalment of "Fanny's Fourth Husband" to the close attention of the busy occupant it can also perform the function of providing communication with other parts of the house because units designed to do this are available. Being able to talk to anyone at the front door is a logical time and step saver, while mothers will be interested in "listening in" to baby's room. The kitchen radio can be a little affair with a plastic cabinet to harmonize with the color scheme. If the budget says no radio at all for the kitchen don't forget the possibilities of installing merely an extra loudspeaker connected to the regular radio in the living room.

In the matter of illumination concealed fluorescent lighting is a favorite in modern kitchens. Units of all sizes are available and their brilliance and whiteness emphasize cleanliness and fit kitchen atmosphere.

The Short Woman

Hard-to-reach shelves and drawers have no place in a properly designed kitchen. There's adequate storage space within easy reach of the shortest woman, home experts assert, and anything contrary to this is the result of poor planning. The "fundamental dimensions" come into the picture at this point, these being carefully calculated to provide proper height and width of working surfaces and cupboards. Part of the scheme involves a four-inch space for the toes under all cabinets that go to the floor, while another consideration is the size of modern containers. Few of them are higher than eight inches or wider than six, yet the shelves of many "unplanned" kitchens are 10 inches deep and a foot or more high.

Cupboards in modern kitchens have as many as five coats of paint hand-rubbed between applications. They should contain built-in vegetable bins with sliding trays at the bottoms to collect dirt. Other features are an air-tight rack to keep silver trays from tarnishing and a built-in towel dryer.

To obtain these and previously mentioned benefits it isn't necessary to abandon your home while dream kitcheneers go to work. One Toronto company will install a complete kitchen between breakfast and dinner time. The secret is prefabrication. Everything is built at the factory, painted and made completely ready. It's merely a matter of moving it in and installing.

Equally important is the fact that old equipment need not necessarily be abandoned. It all depends on the extent of your re-planning program. For example, the same company modernizes the appearance of old style ranges; in some cases, so that in looks at least they rival newer models and their immediate replacement is unnecessary.

What does all this cost? Well, one Toronto industrialist spent $3,000 on a super dream kitchen for his wife which just goes to show what some men will do to keep a woman where they think she belongs. Another man, an Ontario lawyer, spent $3,200, but these prices are far above average. Most kitchens cost very much less, especially since ultra gadgets can be avoided at the start and added later.

Packaged Kitchens

In fact, there's one important kitchen company which is planning a "kitchen kit" to sell in the neighborhood of $125 for owners of lower-priced homes who want a properly planned kitchen but who feel unable to afford everything that goes into a super job. The kit will consist of all the needed wall cabinets, base cabinets, shelves and several minor items smartly styled and properly proportioned. When incorporated with your present refrigerator, range and sink the unit will provide a properly laid out kitchen scientifically built to give adequate storage and counter space as well as saving time and steps.

Kitchen companies emphasize that no good kitchen is a cheap item and in considering initial cost it's wise to remember the importance of modern kitchens and the fact that the extra freedom they give can be multiplied by 365 days each year. Furthermore, depreciation on such kitchens is low, especially since some prefabricated units can, in later years, be removed and brought up-to-date.

This current trend toward prefabrication is stressed by a unit put out by another Canadian company. Of impressive dimensions, it features a complete kitchen, laundry, bathroom and furnace equipment, with appropriate divisions, of course, since one would scarcely care to encounter a bathtub in a kitchen. But before you phone for one of these things it should be stressed that the unit is meant primarily for brand new houses where the architect's plans make proper provision for it. In actual practice a large opening is left in the side of the new house and the kitchen-laundry-bathroom-furnace unit is manoeuvred into place and the side of the house is completed.

Canadian interest in better kitchens has never been higher. One company, inaugurated only six months ago, reports 15 calls daily from people who want new kitchens right now. A shortage of materials, primarily sinks, linoleum tops, stainless steel and plywood is slowing things up at present however.

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THE OTHER PAGE

A Garden Is a Lovesome Thing -- But Some People Can't Take It

By EDWARD A. McCOURT

HERBERT PRINGLE took up gardening because Mrs. Pringle asked him to. Mrs. Pringle had been taking up things herself for years, leaving Herbert to go his own way, but recently she had read an article in a national magazine about how important it was for married people to do things together so that they would not become as strangers to each other. She told old Mr. Burdock about it and asked him what he thought, not because she wanted to know but because she wanted to prick Mr. Burdock's conscience.

Mr. Burdock lived half a block down the street and his front lawn and yard were the scandal of the neighborhood. He never grew anything in them except weeds,—dandelions in the spring, pigweed, nettles and three varieties of thistle later on, and quack-grass practically the year round. All summer long Mr. Burdock sat out in the middle of his weed patch drinking rum swizzles and whistling at the pretty girls who went tripping by. Mr. Burdock laughed; then became serious.

"You let Herbert be, Mrs. Pringle,—you let him be. There's some people can take gardening and some can't. Herbert can't. You let him be." But Mrs. Pringle told Mr. Burdock a few plain truths and went downtown to get some books on gardening.

Herbert Pringle did not argue very much when his wife told him that she thought he should take up gardening. He was a quiet little man who always tried to be agreeable; and besides, the books that Mrs. Pringle had brought from the library were illustrated with colored plates of roof-high hollyhocks and immense bulbous tubers that stirred something deep inside him. So the first warm day of spring he went down town and bought enough seeds, compost, fertilizer and machinery to farm a half section. He put the compost in the back shed to ripen. The smell went right through to the dining-room, but Herbert said that the back shed was the only place for the compost. Anywhere else it would simply dry out instead of rot.

IN SPITE of the smell Mrs. Pringle was very happy for nearly a week. Hitherto she had always felt a little unsure of Herbert, because in his spare time he did nothing but fish and play golf. But a man who kept a garden was a Good Citizen. Mrs. Pringle had taken a night class in Citizenship at the University last winter (she always took at least one night class every year) and knew that a Good Citizen was a producer.

It was when they were planting the early Golden Bantam corn that Mrs. Pringle detected signs of change. First of all, Herbert spoke rudely to her, something he had not done since that time nine years ago when she had unexpectedly reversed the car and backed over his foot. "Two inches deep, darling, two *inches!*" he fairly shouted at her. "Not two feet!"

Then a few minutes later Gregg Milton came along and leaned over the fence. "Foursome tomorrow as usual, Herbie?" he said. Herbert looked up. "Can't make it, Gregg," he said curtly. "Got half a load of manure to work into the tomato bed." And he went on planting corn as if Gregg, who was his best friend, wasn't there at all.

These straws in the wind should have been a warning to Mrs. Pringle. But it was not until Skippy disappeared that she found herself looking at her husband as if he were a repulsive stranger. Skippy was a cocker spaniel, a birthday present from Herbert, beloved by everyone for blocks around. But one evening Herbert began to swear loudly and throw stones. "If that infernal pooch doesn't find some place besides my flower-beds to bury his bones in I'll string him up with his own leash!" he snarled; and threw another stone. It landed with a solid thump in Skippy's ribs, and Herbert laughed in a way that made Mrs. Pringle's blood run cold. It was the way Peter Lorre laughed when he was up to no good.

Three days later Skippy disappeared. Mrs. Pringle was heart-broken but Herbert seemed unconcerned. "Hit-and-run driver probably got him," he said. "Not surprising. The cur hadn't a brain in his head." Mrs. Pringle looked at her husband and tried to quell the hideous suspicion that was forming in her mind. With a stifled sob she got up and fairly ran from the room.

BY MIDSUMMER Herbert was no longer on speaking terms with any of his neighbors. The Warners and the Schultzes and the Miltons were no longer amiable suburbanites like himself,—they were possessors of cats that fought and made love in his flower-beds, children who ran screaming across his lawn, and evil little dogs that buried bones in his cucumber hills. The Reverend Mr. Tattersall, Vicar Emeritus of St. Ann's, who lived directly across the street, being childless and allergic to cats, was tolerated the longest. But one night Herbert came in from the garden livid with rage. "The old fool!" he shouted. "The doddering, senile idiot!"

"Darling, what's the matter?" said Mrs. Pringle.

"Matter? Matter? Telling me I use too much fertilizer and that I haven't any feeling for manure! No feeling for manure—those were his very words!" And with a few choice epithets that made his wife's cheeks burn, he snatched up the *Gardener's Annual* and withdrew to his easy chair.

The Pringles never went to movies any more and Herbert stayed home from church to work in the garden. Towards nature as well as man his attitude was now one of mingled fear and contempt. When it rained he cursed the deluge that battered down his peonies, and when the sun shone he brooded over his wilting spinach. When the nights were chill he dreamed of frost and woke up screaming.

The end came in early September when the flower garden was yellow with marigolds and the tomatoes hung from their stalks in great red clusters. Mrs. Pringle was seated uncomfortably in a deck chair on the gravel path that ran between the edge of the lawn and the sidewalk—she was forbidden to set up chairs on the lawn any more—while Herbert prowled around the vegetable garden muttering to himself. He was sure that the garden would be raided by jealous neighbors any night now, and he was devising ways to frustrate them. A high barbed-wire fence would probably be effective if the civic authorities would only let him electrify it. From time to time a sinister smile flitted across his face as he saw in his mind's eye Gregg Milton or the Reverend Mr. Tattersall entangled in inch-long barbs and jolted at regular intervals by powerful electric shocks.

A car came around the corner on two wheels. It struck a large elm on the other side of the street, zigzagged across the pavement, mounted the sidewalk, caught the back of Mrs. Pringle's chair in passing, and went on its way. Mrs. Pringle described an arc through the air and landed flat on her back. Dazed, she peered up through a tangle of greenery into Herbert's distorted face. "It's all right, dear," she said weakly,—"it's all right." And she tried to smile.

Herbert's lips were drawn back over his teeth and his eyes were wild. "My tomatoes!" he screamed. "You're sitting on them!"

That night Mrs. Pringle packed up and left. And some people said that Herbert had become a snowbird and others said that there was Another Woman in the case and they all agreed that it was a very great pity because the Pringles had once been a model couple.

But old Mr. Burdock, who never grew anything but weeds and who drank rum swizzles every evening in the middle of his thistle patch, smiled knowingly. "There's some can take it and some can't," he said. "Don't forget our troubles began in the Garden of Eden."

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The Medinichs Were Nice People If the House Was a Bit Queer

By JOHN McKAY

THE Medinichs' boarding house, in Yesilkoy, in Turkey, like any boarding house in the world, had certain little peculiarities which marked it from all others. I remember theirs best of any I have passed through, and sometimes even yet I awake in the dead of night to find that my brow is wet and the tail of a nasty little dream about their house is just floating out of my mind.

Usually I feel very badly about this, because the Medinichs were very nice people and were really fond of me, I think. Monsieur, who was a Serb, had fought on the "other side" in the First Great War, and Madame, an Austrian, had a nephew in the Luftwaffe in the second one. But they never seemed to resent the fact that I was in R. A. F. uniform at the time I knew them. Their home was in Yesilkoy, a pleasant little village not far from the great Turkish city of Istanbul. I arrived about the time Turkey climbed off the fence and decided to be on our side, but the Medinichs never let me feel that their friendship was forced. Their wholehearted enthusiasm for the British, including Canadians, was one of the factors in my bad dreams. The other was the long-drawn-out agony of trying to be worthy of this enthusiasm in French.

The Medinichs had never taken in boarders before a third party persuaded them to play hosts to me and a Scottish squadron leader named Philip. After the preliminary negotiations there was a sort of "meeting of investigation," at which each side sized up the other. We sat stiffly around in the neat little living room discussing through the third party, everything but what we were there to settle. It was considered bad form in Turkey to be too blunt about business matters. That was so different from the usual direct, hard-hitting parleys with landladies that I knew right away this was going to be unique. I didn't realize at the time though, just *how* unique.

I was concerned from the first about the language problem, but the third party assured me everything would be all right. Both Madame and Monsieur, she said, spoke about four languages. While English wasn't one of them, they would be certain to pick it up quickly. And anyway, since I was a Canadian, I could speak French. People in other countries always think that of Canadians, and if you deny it they think you are just being coy. Philip, being Scotch, wasn't expected to speak any other language except Gaelic. He couldn't, either. His occasional forays into French only did more harm than good.

Despite its drawbacks, this plan might have worked if Monsieur had not had a repressed desire to be a school teacher. He had been a bank clerk for many years before ill health forced him to retire, and that never gave him full expression. He had oceans of patience, along with an unbending will that never let him see that a thing was hopeless. From the very first day he decided I could speak fluent French if I just practised a little. Thereafter he hounded me at every turn with that gentle, kind persistence that you use in teaching a dog a new trick. I tried with all my might, and made some progress as time went on, but it never was enough for Monsieur. After each stumbling speech he used to smile sadly and wave the points of his long moustache. He never gave up, and once devoted three whole meal hours to getting me to pronounce "poisson" with a hissing instead of a zed sound.

MADAME let Vido, as she called her husband, act as a sort of major-domo about the place, and I suspect she was secretly glad that I took up so much of his attention. I kept him from meddling someplace else. He was a general handy man, and was troubled by anything less than perfection. Like most handymen, he fancied he could do things better than anyone else, and Madame let him keep this illusion so long as he didn't carry it into the kitchen. Vido seldom interfered there, but when he did there were always fireworks.

But Madame was generally very quiet, and took great pains with her cooking. She was a good cook, and Vido was very proud of her. This, in fact, usually formed the theme for the French lesson. He would march in slowly, stand against the wall with his hands behind his back, and gravely watch us eat for some time, in silence. This was very disconcerting, since I knew what was coming. Finally he would enquire in French or broken English if we enjoyed the meal. If I attempted to answer in English, he affected not to understand, though I was quite sure he did. He would goad me into French, and then proceed to pick it apart.

Once or twice, in our early days there, I ventured constructive criticism of the cooking. Philip got me into a bad mess one day when he requested that I explain that we liked our meat a little better done, not too much oil on the salads. I worked this out carefully in my mind, and attempted to get it across to Vido. He looked aghast. "You do not like the meat?" he asked. I tried desperately in both French and English to make him understand that we were not casting reflections on his wife's cooking. It was just a custom among the English to cook their meat to a point where it wasn't red and soggy any more. He folded his arms and his moustache stuck out like a hedgehog's quills. Finally he stalked out of the room, but returned a few minutes later. "You don't like the salad also?", he said still looking very terrible. I gave up then and muttered that it didn't matter, all the time keeping my eyes on my plate. Vido said no more about it, except to correct my pronunciation of "huile". But after that we got our meat cooked to a crisp, and my salads had no oil at all. Philip's still were dripping with it, but I refused to raise the matter again.

VIDO had also a special flair for electrical gadgets. Some years before our arrival there had been an obscure incident, which I was never quite able to fathom, having to do with a suspicious-looking grocery boy who Madame was convinced intended to rob the place. Madame was a bit neurotic over things like that. Vido had then devised a burglar alarm which still was working with cunning efficiency when we arrived. All the downstairs doors and windows were wired so that an interloper set a huge bell clanging in the upstairs hall. The system was certainly ingenious, and worked very well while the Medinichs had the house to themselves. When Philip and I moved in, however, we ran into difficulties because we never seemed to learn how to set it up properly, or forgot all about the thing and set it off by accident. There were fine threads stretched across all the windows, and when the thread was broken a spring contact closed and the bell began to clatter. The arrangement on the door was even more complicated.

The first night the fault was Vido's. He set it without telling us, and the thing went off as we opened the door. Subsequent mishaps were usually our fault. Philip set it off one night when down cellar in search of a bottle of beer, forgetting that the cellar door also was wired for sound. I offended twice, in rapid succession. The first time was due to the childish "wet paint" sort of allure the thing had, and it went off while I was conducting an exepriment. On the other occasion I forgot my key, and tried to climb in the window without breaking the string. I didn't make it. Vido let me know, gently but firmly, that he preferred to come downstairs in his pyjamas and unlock the door rather than have to restring his windows. But I think he was secretly pleased that the alarm had passed a major test. Vido's handiwork about the house always was the strictly practical type. His pride and joy, next to the burglar alarm, was an arrangement on the bathroom door which made a blue light flash on outside when you closed the bolt. Philip and I found this very useful, but we were always a little nervous about visitors. We had to explain to them that the little rubber cap over the bolt handle wasn't decoration. If that came off, the unlucky customer got 110 volts galloping through his arm. There were never any serious mishaps, but occasionally we had nervous guests who decided to wash their hands later.

Despite all our difficulties, the Medinichs took it quite hard when I left, and I felt badly too. In the daytime, I think of them very kindly. It is only at night sometimes, when I dream, that my subconscious mind twitches in agony over those dinner-table French lessons and the hazards of the burglar alarm.

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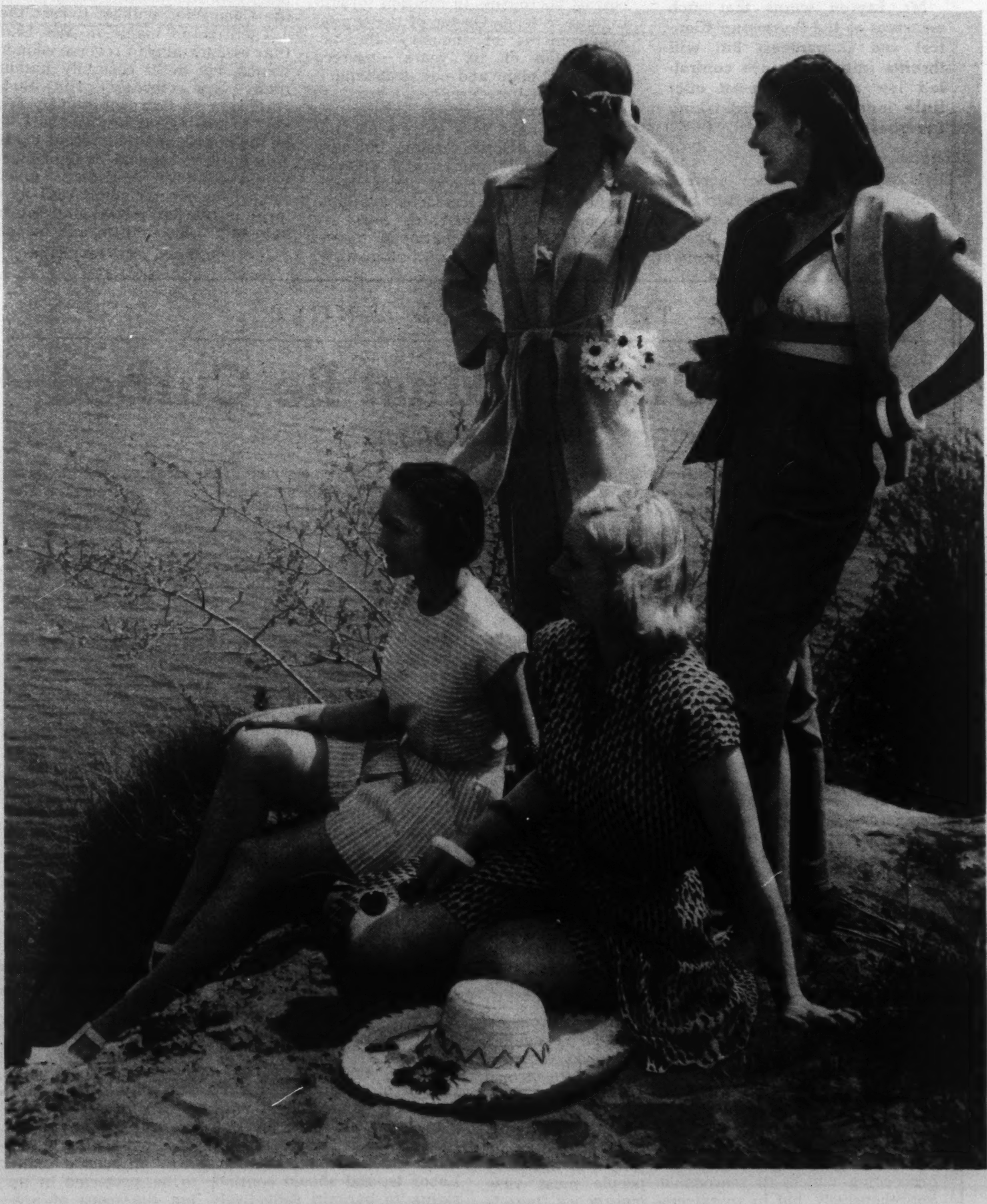

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FINANCE
INSURANCE

THE BUSINESS FRONT

THE MARKET
GOLD AND DROSS

Safety for the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 1, 1946

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

"Cheap Money" Policy Is Curb on Initiative

By GILBERT LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

With the Government a strong competitor for investment capital, now in relatively short supply in Britain, a rise in the interest rate would be the natural expectation. However, the Exchequer has engineered the exact opposite by assuming full control over new capital issues, so that no money can now be raised on the Stock Exchange without official consent. Thus the State becomes "borrower No. 1", if necessary to the complete exclusion of all competitors.

Mr. Layton warns that such measures as the Borrowing (Control and Guarantees) Bill will throttle initiative, since controlled low rates of interest offer little inducement to risk-taking investment.

London.

THE decline—or, more correctly, the lowering—of the rate of interest is the notable feature of the postwar financial scene in Britain. It is not a product of the postwar, a piece of financial juggling by Mr. Dalton, for the movement was initiated by Mr. Neville Chamberlain back in 1932, when the reputation of the then Chancellor of the Exchequer was unclouded by the dubious politics of Munich. But in the past year, particularly in the past months, the downward trend has been the subject of a good deal of controversy, for it carries now much wider implications.

A cursory glance at the factors operating on the interest-rate in a country in the economic state of postwar Britain would suggest that the trend must be upward. The rate of interest is a measurement of the cost of borrowing, in relation to willingness to lend. On top of the capital requirements of industry—the accumulation of six years' enforced neglect of plant and new technique—there is an immense social program to be financed. Savings during the war were on a very large scale, not only for patriotic reasons but also because, while wages and salaries were inflated there was almost nothing but the bare necessaries available to buy. But wage-rates now are hesitant, and the national money income as a whole is declining, while more and more goods are becoming available to consumers. There are signs of disinvestment, for instance, in the recent National Savings returns. Undoubtedly, on any real reckoning, a relative shortage of capital is pending. And the incentive to lend—when the net return on Government bonds, allowing for taxation and purchasing-power, is only ¾ per cent, compared with about 3⅛ per cent in 1914—is certainly meagre.

The situation in the capital markets presents a very different picture. At the beginning of May, 3 per cent Defence Bonds were discontinued and replaced by a 2½ per cent issue, and another mile stone on the cheap-money route was thus reached and passed. Two-and-a-half per cent Consols, most eminent of British Government stocks, are now approaching—and, it is confidently expected, will soon reach—par value. In a few months the long-term rate has been reduced from 2¾ to 2½ per cent, and nobody imagines that the Chancellor will let it rest there.

There is no magic in Mr. Dalton that enables him to reverse economic trends, but he is certainly handling them very cleverly. His Budget statement on borrowing policy is the key to his technique. He said that he did not regard the present floating debt of £6,500 millions (a figure which would call for immediate funding judged by normal standards) as too large in relation to the total internal debt of £23,000 million, and he made

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Labor Unions Must Be Curbed

By P. M. RICHARDS

When the democratic institutions of ancient Rome were in an advanced stage of decay, it was realized that the time had come to choose between continuation of the political forms which had seen the growth of social unrest, corruption, murder and civil war or changing the forms in favor of dictatorship. But dictatorship, in time, produced multitudinous new evils that finally led to the collapse of Imperial Rome and the beginning of the 1,000 years of the "Dark Ages," when "superstition, ignorance and fear reigned supreme, and all culture and art lay dead." There is an alarming similarity between the social-political conditions of today and those of Rome before the final breakdown of democracy.

The situation created by strikes of the magnitude of the railroad and coal stoppages immediately confronts the United States Congress with the necessity of granting the President plenary powers for the prevention of economic and social chaos. It is socially dangerous, but necessary. Workers have the right to organize unions for the advancement and protection of their interests, and the unions have the legal right to call strikes, but wholesale stoppages of work such as the railroad and coal strikes obviously cannot be tolerated because they are basically strikes against the whole of society rather than against the employers directly concerned. The government is forced to take whatever action may be necessary to protect the public it is pledged to serve, no matter what rights and liberties may be destroyed in so doing. It finds itself compelled to seize properties and confront workers with the consequences of continuing a strike against the government itself, which may include the conscription of all the workers involved into the armed forces of the nation.

Serious Reverse for Democracy

Obviously enough, this is a highly inflammatory proceeding which all reasonable people must view apprehensively, but in an extreme emergency there is no choice; the people's welfare must be protected. And even though the threat of such action may produce the desired effect and the strikers go back to work, hurt has still been done; the resort to force has won results where reason failed and it is likely to be more readily used in future. It is not a defeat of labor so much as a defeat of democracy. But labor is bound to suffer in the process of correction, either immediately or later.

Our highly industrialized society of today is much too complex to tolerate the deliberate throwing of monkey wrenches into its machinery. Fuel and transportation strikes on a national scale quickly bring nearly all industry to a halt and thereby cause general unemployment and suffering because of lack of food and other essential supplies. Vital public services such as those of hospitals are prevented from functioning effectively. Even a strike in the steel-making industry results in suspending operations in a thousand and one factories which depend on its product; the finished products of one industry are the raw materials of others.

With its plethora of strikes and its indicated intention of going ever further in its demands, union labor is over-playing its hand. It is forcing the government to take drastic action to curtail its powers, and, at the same time, it is tending to make the public feel that the more extreme such measures, the better. Apart from the immediate steps, apparently the main line of action in the United States (which Canada may be expected to adapt to the situation here) will be to subject the unions to the anti-trust statutes.

Labor's "Monopolistic" Power

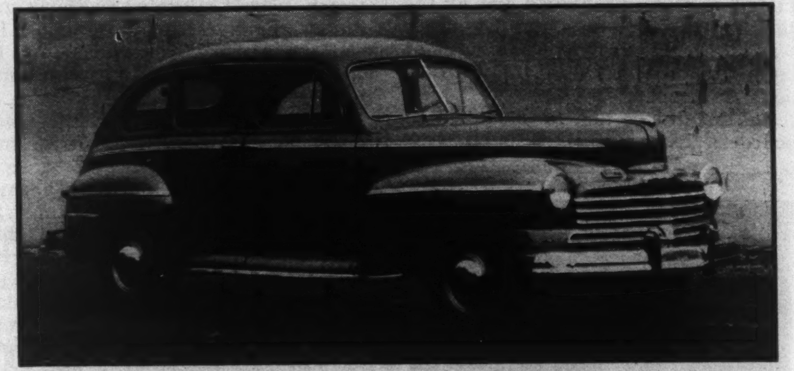
The point is made that the over-all scale of the present labor upheavals results from the new integration of union labor, giving it "monopolistic" power. Public policy does not and would not permit the combination of all the coal mines in the country into one gigantic mining trust which could then withhold all coal from all consumers until its terms on price were met, points out the *Wall Street Journal.* Public policy does not and would not permit all the railroad managements to consolidate into one gigantic system and then refuse to run any trains until rates were set to suit this super-management.

But monopolistic power which would not nowadays be permitted to exist through concentration of ownership has, nevertheless, been created through concentration of union leadership. For all practical purposes, the United Mine Workers can fix the level of wages and hence the level of coal prices at any point they choose. The solution, it is asserted, is to prohibit labor unions from amassing power on such a scale. Labor is, and should continue to be, protected in its rights to bargain collectively, but the scope of any particular labor unit should be restricted to the employer unit. It the employer is big, the union would be equally big, but not bigger. If the employer is small, the union would be small. Legislation on the subject would bar monopolistic collectivism on the side of ownership just as on the side of labor.

It is most unfortunate that the conduct of union labor makes repressive action necessary at this time when any restriction of freedom of action is a reflection on the successful functioning of democracy itself. The drift towards totalitarianism is marked enough, without this new evidence. Action to restrain labor today may turn into action to restrain somebody else tomorrow. The imposing of restrictions on union labor will, doubtless, be called fascism by some. But it must be remembered that labor itself has made such action necessary in the public interest.

Performance and Appearance Features of New Cars

"Re-engineered from the road up" is the claim made for the 1947 Studebakers, much experience having been gained with the war-famed Weasel. The new braking system—by moving the brake shoe outward in steps of .005 of an inch—obviates the necessity for brake shoe adjustments. Non-glare, "black light" instrument illumination is also included.



Here is Ford's Monarch, entry in the medium-priced luxury field. It has a 97 h.p. V8 engine and will be available in five models. Maximum performance and economy results from the dual balanced carburetion, while other features include aluminum alloy pistons, complete sealing of the crankcase, neoprene ignition, a calibrated, pressure-type radiator cap incorporating a relief valve, and a large capacity oil pump.

Above is the new Plymouth Special DeLuxe four-door sedan with over thirty improvements, including new-design intake manifold which shortens the warm-up period, new-type equal-pressure hydraulic brakes giving increased braking power with less pressure, improved front end design and new porous metal filter in the gas tank. Below is the 1946 8 cyl. Cadillac 62 model incorporating many battle-tested and improved engine refinements, including Hydra-Matic drive which eliminates shifting (although this is still optional equipment). Design changes are directed to a more massive look, but the low silhouette has been kept. Bumpers have been increased in depth to afford better protection for fender skirts. Fog lamps in the front fenders are an extra safety factor.

(*Continued from Page* 34)

it quite plain that any prospective deficit for the current year would be financed through the same cheap medium. His attention is focussed on Treasury Bills (at scarcely more than ½ per cent), Treasury deposit receipts, and the other media of short-term financing, over which the Treasury with the Bank of England, has now a very effective control. Short-dated bonds become a major concern of the financial houses, which are holding large quantities—indeed, a good deal of their income arises from skilful operations in this market. The effect is passed on to the gilt-edged market proper, which attracts a large proportion of the savings of investors large and small; and the spillover of funds from Government bonds to industrial equities, in search of higher yields, is now lowering the rates at which industrial borrowers, in a free market, could finance new development.

At this point, however, the old line of reasoning begins to fail. The capital markets are not free. They have been controlled since the cheap-money era began in 1932. Until the war the restrictions were mainly on foreign borrowing, but during the war the Treasury assumed full control over new capital issues, and no money can now be raised on the Stock Exchange without official consent. This has on several occasions lately been withheld.

Free Competition Gone

The policy means that the national Exchequer is borrower number one, if necessary to the complete exclusion of all competitors who are not immediately adaptable (like the discount houses, who have been prolific borrowers of late) to the national plan. Free competition for savings no longer exists, and while the available savings can be diverted to Treasury channels first and foremost the Chancellor should be able to finance the Government's program at cheaper and cheaper rates.

There is an element of logic in this policy. It may be claimed that a national plan—if there is yet a comprehensive plan—carried out for the benefit of the community should not be a financial burden on the community, and that a general scramble for capital, some of it for purposes of doubtful value, would cause a rise in the cost of borrowing which would increase considerably the already huge charge for the debt service. But this policy of directing capital must essentially be a part of a general policy of planning, and it appears good or bad according as one approves or disapproves of the present tendency to plan. It is much less spectacular than the nationalization of whole industries, but it is even more potent for the general line of a nation's whole capital development can be controlled by the mechanism of finance when operated so effectively as the British Treasury is operating it now.

Meantime, at least, these controls act as a brake on inflation. If they prove to be a permanency, when the temporary need is past, it is to be hoped that a workable alternative will be found to the high yield which attracts capital to developments involving risk. There must be either free competition for capital or else a plan for investment such as the late Lord Keynes favored. Critics in Parliament of the Borrowing (Control and Guarantees) Bill are condemning the measure as throttling risk-taking initiative; and the Government must certainly take full responsibility for economic development which such measures prevent. Merely monopolizing savings for Government use is to tone up one leg of the economy and let the other drag.

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Mining Seeks Adjustment in Tax to Aid Industry's Progress

By JOHN M. GRANT

IMPORTANCE of the mining industry in the Canadian economy is a well recognized fact, but it is doubtful if many people realize that only one claim in every 4½ staked eventually gets into an incorporated company and that not more than one economically successful mine results from every 100 companies formed. On all these unsuccessful ventures money is spent in varying amounts from a few hundreds to many thousands of dollars. This pre-production development and search must be carried on if new mines are to be found to expand the Dominion's mining business and to replace those mines presently operating and being surely worked out to end their life span. That ways must therefore be found to encourage those substantial risks being taken is emphasized in a brief presented by the Ontario Mining Association to the Senate Committee on Natural Resources. One method, it points out, is obviously to ensure that the return to the investor from the smaller number of successful operations is sufficient to cover his capital losses in seeking for the eventual winner. To this end consideration is sought from the Dominion Government as regards the onerous taxes presently being levied on the industry.

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The brief submitted by the Ontario Mining Association was entitled "Development of the Mineral Resources of Canada" covering 50 pages, plus numerous statistical tables and charts, and provides one of the most informative and comprehensive studies of the mining industry ever prepared. A considerable part of the presentation was devoted to the Province of Ontario. The Senate investigation into the value of mining to the Dominion was initiated by Senator A. D. McRae and may take some weeks to complete. Various associations, the Toronto Stock Exchange, Ministers of Mines in each of the Provincial governments and the Federal Minister of Mines, were invited to attend and give their views on means of improving the industry. The Ontario Mining Association is a non-profit voluntary association of operating metal mines. The report not only deals with the extent of the industry, but the relationship of the industry, a basic one and dependent on our natural resources, to other industry and services in Canada.

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The Association made it clear in the presentation that it was neither seeking nor hoping for concessions or special privileges of any kind but concerned only with the future of Canada's mining industry. The brief concurred in recommendations of other bodies for an adjustment in the present depletion allowances for return of capital. The study points out that "the wasting assets of a mine and its definitely prescribed life, combined with the large expenditures of irrecoverable capital involved in the seeking for and development of prospects that never become mines, make it quite clear we think that all returns received by a shareholder in the form of dividends from operating mines, must be made up in part of capital. Depletion allowance is an empirical method of determining what proportion of such so-called earnings is made up of capital and so under our established methods, not properly subject to tax. The brief goes on to state depletion allowance in no sense can be considered a means of ensuring in any degree a return to the shareholder of his capital. It simply provides that such capital as he may get back will not be subject to tax either in his hands or in the hands of the company.

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An increase in the rate of write-offs for depreciation on the part of

(*Continued on Page* 39)

DOMINION WOOLLENS & WORSTEDS, LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1945

ASSETS

Current:		
Cash on hand and in banks	$ 8,349.57	
Accounts receivable	347,890.86	
Inventories of finished goods, goods in process, raw materials and supplies on hand and in transit, as determined and certified by the Management and valued at the lower of cost or market, less reserve for future decline in values in accordance with the Excess Profits Tax Act	2,017,777.28	
Dominion of Canada bonds (market value $200,200.00) at cost	200,000.00	$2,574,017.71
Fixed:		
At depreciated replacement values in 1928 as certified by the Canadian Appraisal Company Limited, comprising land, buildings, houses, plant and equipment less amounts written off, plus subsequent additions at cost	$4,341,424.97	
Less: Reserve for depreciation	2,250,116.98	
		2,091,307.99
Unexpired insurance and other deferred charges to operations		17,815.69
		$4,683,141.39

DOMINION WOLLENS & WORSTEDS, LIMITED
Toronto, Ontario.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet of Dominion Woollens & Worsteds, Limited as at 31st December, 1945, and the related Statements of Earned Surplus and of Income and Expenditure for the year ended on that date. In connection therewith we made a general review of the accounting methods of the company and examined or tested accounting records and other supporting evidence to the extent that we deemed appropriate without making a detailed audit of the transactions. We have received all of the information and explanations we have required.

The Board of Directors by resolution has approved the adjustment of prior year depreciation provisions as reflected in the Statement of Earned Surplus and has made provision for depreciation in the amount of $74,201.60 for the year ended 31st December, 1945.

No specific provision has been made for the net liability which may arise from overall renegotiation of war contracts.

Subject to the foregoing, in our opinion the above Balance Sheet and related Statements of Earned Surplus and of Income and Expenditure are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the affairs of the company as at 31st December, 1945 and the result of its operations for the year ended on that date, according to the best of our information and explanations given to us as shown by the books of the company.

P. S. ROSS & SONS, Chartered Accountants.

TORONTO, ONT., 9th May, 1946.

LIABILITIES

Current:			
Bank loans—secured		$ 396,000.00	
Accounts and bills payable and accrued liabilities		211,371.38	
Dividend payable		18,410.38	
Bond and debenture interest accrued		40,379.98	
First mortgage serial bonds maturing 1st February, 1946		50,000.00	
Dominion Government—amount refundable on war contracts, estimated (after deduction of related and other prior year income and excess profits taxes recoverable)		64,337.02	
Dominion income and excess profits taxes, estimated, less instalments paid on account		72,990.00	$ 853,488.76
Funded debt:			
First mortages serial bonds:			
Authorized	$2,000,000.00		
Issued	700,000.00		
Outstanding (less bonds maturing 1st February, 1946) 3%, 3½% and 4%, maturing 1947-1954		$ 600,000.00	
Redeemable sinking fund debentures 5%, maturing 1964:			
Authorized and issued	$1,270,200.00		
Less: Redeemed under terms of Trust Deed	55,000.00	1,215,200.00	1,815,200.00
Reserve for bad debts			51,351.24
Reserve for contingencies			200,000.00
Capital and surplus:			
Common stock:			
Authorized: 155,000 shares of no par value Issued: 147,283 shares, fully paid		$ 917,548.00	
Earned surplus		845,553.39	
			1,763,101.39
			$4,683,141.39

Note: No amount has been set up in the company's accounts and financial statements with respect to the refundable portion of the Dominion excess profits tax.

Signed on behalf of the Board:
HENRY BARRETT, Director
J. A. GAIRDNER, Director

STATEMENT OF EARNED SURPLUS
For the year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1945

Balance at credit, 1st January, 1945			$448,718.50
Prior year adjustments:			
Add:			
Reduction of provision for income and excess profits taxes		$ 359,279.18	
Reduction of inventory reserve under Excess Profits Tax Act		148,083.00	
Capitalization of major repairs and replacements incurred for war contracts, disallowed as charges to operations		607,943.93	
		$1,115,306.11	
Deduct:			
Loss on buildings and equipment replaced	$134,790.05		
Provision for refunds relating to ceiling price war contracts	400,936.31		
Additional depreciation, including special	377,194.14	912,920.50	202,385.61
Adjusted balance at credit, 1st January, 1945			$651,104.11
Operating profit for year ended 31st December, 1945, after provision for Dominion income and excess profits taxes		$ 219,424.00	
Profit on redemption of company's own debentures and on sale of securities and sundry adjustments		2,667.96	222,091.96
			$873,196.07
Deduct:			
Loss (after charging $8,771.83 to depreciation reserve) on land, buildings and equipment sold or scrapped in 1945		$ 9,232.30	
Dividend declared (payable 1st February, 1946)		18,410.38	27,642.68
Balance at credit, 31st December, 1945			$845,553.39

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
For the year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1945

Profit from operations, after charges of $61,796.56 for remuneration of executive officers and salaried directors and solicitors' fees, and $11,499.96 for directors' fees, and before providing for the undernoted charges		$526,885.58
Deduct:		
Provision for depreciation	$74,201.60	
Bond and debenture interest	86,259.98	160,461.58
Net profit from operations		$366,424.00
Deduct:		
Provision for Dominion income and excess profits taxes		147,000.00
Net profit transferred to earned surplus		$219,424.00

Submitted with our accompanying Report dated 9th May, 1946.

TORONTO, Ont.

P. S. ROSS & SONS,
Chartered Accountants.

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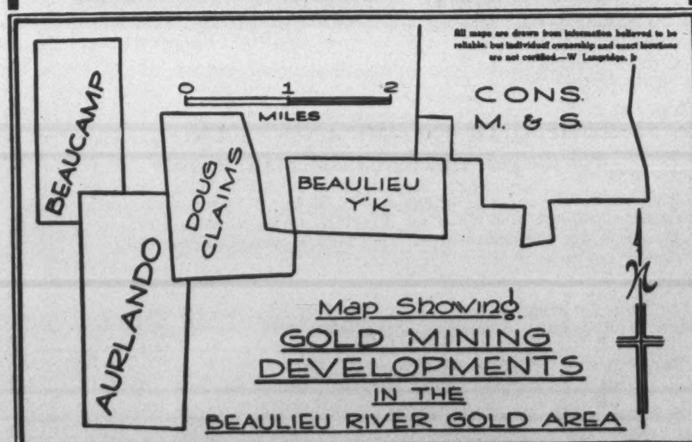
"BEAULIEU RIVER"


All maps are drawn from information believed to be reliable, but individual ownership and exact locations are not certified.—W Langridge, Jr
0
1
2
MILES
BEAUCAMP
AURLANDO
DOUG CLAIMS
BEAULIEU Y'K
CONS. M. & S.
N
Map Showing
GOLD MINING DEVELOPMENTS
IN THE
BEAULIEU RIVER GOLD AREA

TWO PENNY STOCKS
"AURLANDO"
"BEAUCAMP"
BOUGHT • SOLD • QUOTED
PICARD & FLEMING
100 ADELAIDE ST. WEST - TORONTO
ADelaide 5621

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

D. J. Toronto, Ont.—A crew of men has been working for some time stripping and trenching a showing exposed to date for a length of 400 feet, and varying in width from five to 12 feet at REGINA YELLOWKNIFE GOLD MINES. Some x-ray drilling was done previously on two other veins but I have seen no report as yet as to values. The company was reported in November as having some cash in the bank and no debts outstanding. Assessment work has been done for several years. SISCOE GOLD MINES LTD. is putting forth every possible effort to bring a new mine into production as a result of the gradual exhaustion of the known ore resources at the original property in northwestern Quebec. The company has net working capital in excess of $1,748,000. Nineteen properties were under option during 1945, 14 of them having been carried over from the previous year. Options on two properties were allowed to lapse. Other companies are participating in nine of the options held.

R. N. F., Winnipeg, Man.—ANDIAN NATIONAL CORP. had a net profit of $2,283,346 (U.S. funds) in 1945, equivalent to 89½ cents per share on 2,550,000 shares compared to $2,086,038 or 81 4/5 cents per share for the previous year. Net operating income for 1945 was $2,203,228 com-

Stedman Bros. Limited

SALES volume of Stedman Bros. Limited should improve as merchandise becomes more plentiful in supply. The company wholesales and retails numerous staple articles and, with public purchasing power continuing at a high level and an unfilled demand for goods in short supply during the war and postwar years, there should be an active market for merchandise for some time into the future. In the annual report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1945, S. W. Stedman, chairman of the board, stated the main problem still remains a shortage in supplies, especially in textile goods. Officials are hopeful that as the year advances this will improve. The return of former members of the organization from active service has improved the labor position. Directors have made a survey of the physical conditions of the stores and plans for improvement and expansion are well developed. These plans will be carried forward as soon as restrictions permit, the chairman stated. Since first reviewed a few years ago, Stedman Bros. have more than maintained earnings, retired the preference stock through conversion into common and split the common shares four-for-one.

Net profit for 1945 of $369,002 was equal to 90c per share of the new split common stock. The year's net included $81,895, or 20c per share refundable portion of the excess profits tax. On the basis of the excess profits tax reduction in effect for 1946, the 1945 net would be approximately $1.10 a share. Earned surplus at December 31, 1945, of $1,760,866 was an increase from $1,103,522 five years previous. The earned surplus is exclusive of the accumulated refundable portion of the excess profits tax which at the end of 1945 totalled $249,372.

The balance sheet shows an increase in the gross book value of real estate from $235,438 at December 31, 1944, to $405,909 at December 31, 1945, and in gross book value of furniture and fixtures from $418,044 to $432,262. Net working capital of $1,761,272 at the end of the latest year was slightly below that of $1,816,585 at the end of 1944, but well above that of $1,235,124 at December 31, 1940. Current assets of $1,912,816 included cash $512,345 and Dominion of Canada bonds $218,000. Current liabilities totalled $151,544.

On October 1, 1945, the 6,000 outstanding preference shares were called for redemption, with all but holders of 104 shares exercising their right of conversion on the basis of 2 common for one preference share. Giving effect to the conversion, the outstanding common shares were increased to 101,792 and these shares were subsequently sub-divided into 407,168 new common shares. An initial quarterly dividend of 15c per share has been declared on the new common payable July 2, 1946, equivalent to an annual rate of $2.40 per share on the old common, against former annual dividend rate of $1 a share, plus extras. Dividends were paid without interruption on the old common since commencement in 1937 and substantial extras paid semi-annually and annually.

Incorporated in 1912 with a Dominion Charter to succeed an organization incorporated in 1908, Stedman Bros. Limited operate a chain of smallware stores and a wholesale department which supplies its own stores as well as independent merchants.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1940-1946, inclusive, follows:

	Price Range		Earned	Price Earnings Ratio		Dividend
New Stock	High	Low	Per Share	High	Low	Per Share
1946	19½	17	$0.90	21.7	18.9	$0.60-a
Old Stock						
1945	49½	34	3.62	13.9	9.4	1.50
1944	34	23½	3.66	9.3	6.4	1.40
1943	22½	17	3.38	6.7	5.0	1.20
1942	20	13¾	3.62	5.5	3.8	1.20
1941	25	18	3.17	7.9	5.7	1.20
Average 1941-46				9.4	6.7	
Current Ratio (New Stock)				21.7		
Current Yield (New Stock)				3.1%		

a—Indicated rate for 1946

Note—Net per share for 1946 includes 20c. per share refundable tax, 1945 80c. per share of old stock, 1944 67c. 1943 78c. and 1942 30c.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
Net Profit	$ 369,002	$ 347,311	$ 322,305	$ 353,309	$ 285,559	$ 256,664
Surplus	1,760,866	1,683,102	1,579,382	1,494,465	1,267,171	1,103,522
Current Assets	1,912,816	2,074,394	1,957,694	1,783,189	1,590,535	1,347,959
Current Liabilities	151,544	257,808	215,128	200,903	207,477	112,835
Net Working Capital	1,761,272	1,816,585	1,742,566	1,582,286	1,383,058	1,235,124

Note—Net profit 1945 includes $81,895 refundable tax, 1944 $60,204, 1943 $70,450 and 1942 $36,823.

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CANADA WIRE & CABLE COMPANY
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DIVIDEND NOTICES

PREFERRED DIVIDEND No. 69

TAKE NOTICE that the regular Quarterly Dividend of $1.625 per Share on the outstanding Preferred Stock of the Company for the three months' period ending May 31st, 1946, has been declared as Dividend No. 69, payable June 15, 1946, to Shareholders of record at the close of business May 31st, 1946.

CLASS "A" DIVIDEND No. 43

ALSO TAKE NOTICE that a Dividend of $1.00 per Share on the outstanding Class "A" Common Shares of the Company has been declared as Dividend No. 43, payable June 15th 1946, to Shareholders of record at the close of business May 31st, 1946.

CLASS "B" DIVIDEND No. 33

ALSO TAKE NOTICE that an Interim Dividend of 25 Cents per Share on the outstanding Class "B" Common Shares of the Company has been declared as Dividend No. 33, payable June 15th, 1946, to Shareholders of record at the close of business May 31st. 1946.

By Order of the Board

A. I. SIMMONS,
Secretary.

Toronto, May 22nd, 1946.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited

DIVIDEND NUMBER 388

A dividend of 10c per share has been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 29th day of June, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 1st day of June, 1946.

DATED the 23rd day of May, 1946.

P. C. FINLAY,
Secretary.

Canadian Wirebound Boxes

LIMITED

Dividend Notice

The Directors of the Company have declared a dividend of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37½c) a share on account of arrears on the Class "A" shares of the Company, payable July 2nd, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 10th, 1946.

By Order of the Board,

D. F. HAZELL,
Secretary.

pared to $2,616,902 for the previous year. Current assets are $11,070,045, current liabilities $1,092,386 and net working capital $9,977,659.

L. V., Neepawa, Man.—A diamond drilling program is proceeding on the property of DORIS YELLOWKNIFE GOLD MINES in the Gordon Lake area of the Yellowknife district to test a large shear zone which traverses the property. The best intersection in the last 10 holes drilled appeared in hole No. 18 which cut 24 inches of core between 52 and 54 feet assaying $80.85. Hole No. 16 returned $23.88 across 16 inches of core while holes 9A, 11, 12 and 13, showed continuous low values over good sections. Interesting values were secured in three holes in the first eight of the series. One section of 12 inches in hole No. 8 returned $121.18. It is proposed to speed up the program as soon as a heavy drill arrives at the property. The company is reported to have received $125,000 from the underwriter.

H. T. B., Quebec, Que.—ORANGE CRUSH LTD. now owns over 75 per cent of the common stock of CHARLES GURD & CO., LTD. In April the company made an offer of two Orange Crush preferred shares for three common shares of Gurd. This offer was to have expired April 1, but was extended to May 31.

W. J. S., Montreal, Que.—I understand engineers for GOLDVUE MINES are preparing a report on results of drilling to date and it is likely shaft sinking will be recommended. Recent diamond drilling results are said to have added important information to the potentialities of the large carbonate zone extending across the No. 1 property. Intensive probing has been done in one section 300 feet square in the carbonate zone.

K. F. N., Winnipeg, Man.—DRYDEN PAPER CO. shareholders gave unanimous approval to a by-law authorizing creation and issuance of $3,000,000 principal amount of four per cent first mortgage bonds. F. A. Sabbaton, president, stated that an offering of $1,500,000 of the new bonds would be made early in June. Proceeds will be used in part to pay off $787,000 outstanding six per cent first mortgage bonds, which will be redeemed Aug. 1. The balance will be applied toward outstanding bank loans and will reduce them to a normal level consistent with ordinary fluctuations dependent on the wood inventory position. The unissued portion of the newly authorized bonus may be offered in the future if a further modernization of the company's paper-making facilities is undertaken.

L. D. K., Guelph, Ont.—In a summary of operations at the JACKNIFE GOLD MINES property in the Yellowknife area, General Engineering Company, managers of operations, state in part. . . "the drilling campaign on the SO group to date (February 1st, 1946) has resulted in delineating a shear zone carrying interesting gold values across a narrow width, in substantial agreement with surface sampling. Unfortunately the length (600 feet) average width (1.98 feet) and average grade (0.638 ounce per ton) are such as to present a 'teasing' proposition; an oreshoot of somewhat erratic values approximating commercial grade over widths which can be mined only at considerable cost." The report points out that consideration must be given to further geological work on the SO group and also recommends mapping, prospecting and drilling of the ED ground held in the Indin Lake section.

C. E., Fredericton, N.B.—PHOTO ENGRAVERS & ELECTROTYPERS LTD. has issued its annual report for the year ended Feb. 28, 1946. It shows a net profit of $52,222, or $1.74 a share, for the year ending Feb. 28, 1946, compared to $47,904 or $1.62 a share for the previous year. Current assets are shown at $770,750 and current liabilities at $130,410, leaving a net working capital of $640,340. One year ago current assets were $592,205 and current liabilities were $44,733, leaving a net working capital of $547,472.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Higher Levels Ahead

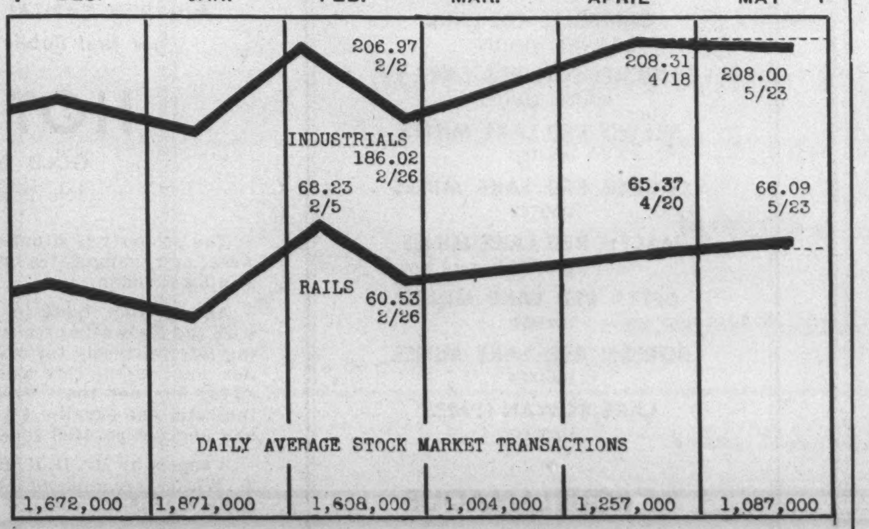
By HARUSPEX

THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: With reconversion expected to be well completed by mid-year, the one to two-year market trend, while subject to occasional intermediate interruption, such as that witnessed in February, is regarded as forward.

Though labor difficulties in the U.S.A. reached a crisis with the shutdown of the American railroad system, the New York stock market refused to show major weakness, thus once again reaffirming the Wall Street adage to the effect that investors should not sell on strike news. While labor troubles of a serious character are still ahead, recent market action strongly suggests that investors are giving more attention to the banked-up demand for goods that is making insistent demand on productive capacity, than to those factors that are temporarily interfering with production. So long as this attitude exists, strikes and shut-downs, the most serious of which is now the coal stoppage, may cause an occasional market chill, but should not prevent eventual discounting of the higher earnings that are being anticipated for the twelve months just ahead.

In moving, during the current week, above the narrow trading range that has been in effect for about two months, the two Dow Jones Averages have given a favorable technical indication. Such action designates the trading period as one of stock accumulation with appreciable higher levels the eventual objective. Thus, even though immediate further strength, or lack of irregularity, even, is not guaranteed, the market's recent action suggests that current employment of cash buying reserves in selected issues should prove profitable in the long run.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



Standard Chemical Company
LIMITED

DIVIDEND—PREFERRED SHARES

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors at a Meeting held this day declared a quarterly Dividend of one and one-quarter percent (1¼%) on the issued 5% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of the Company, payable on the 1st day of September, 1946 to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1946.

By Order of the Board,
G. MILLWARD,
Secretary.

May 23rd, 1946.

KERR-ADDISON
GOLD MINES LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)

INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 36

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of five cents per share has been declared on the issued capital stock of the company, payable in Canadian funds on Friday, June 28th, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Friday, June 7th, 1946.

By Order of the Board,
G. A. CAVIN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ontario,
May 23rd, 1946.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Impossible to Foretell Who Will Become Embezzler or Defaulter

By GEORGE GILBERT

In an effort to minimize losses and so keep premium rates as low as possible, consistent with safety and a reasonable margin of profit, bonding companies make a careful investigation of the past experience, character and habits of those to be bonded before accepting the risk.

Yet despite these precautions, losses do occur through the dishonesty of employees who occupy positions of trust and who have been regarded both by their employers and by the bonding companies, as well as by the community in which they live, as above suspicion.

THOSE engaged in the business of underwriting fidelity bonds are well aware that there is no sure way of predetermining who among the respectable citizens of the community will at some time or other commit the crime of embezzlement or defalcation. Of course the bonding companies take all readily available means to keep down such losses to a minumum, as it is in their own interest as well as in the interest of those who purchase the bonds to do so. The companies must collect in premiums at least the amount of losses incurred, as well as a margin for expenses and profit, if they are to stay in business. The higher the premiums charged the more inclined business men are to do without the protection, so the bonding companies have a direct incentive to keep rates down to the lowest point consistent with safety.

Yet despite all precautions losses do occur, often caused by persons regarded as absolutely beyond suspicion. In one case, cited from the claim files of a prominent company, that of a lawyer in his early forties, member of a proud and well-known family. He had an excellent practice and made about $15,000 a year. He stood high in his profession, and was much in demand as a speaker; a university engaged him each year for a series of lectures. He was regarded as a grade A risk by the bonding company which deemed it an honor to have such a fine old name on the books.

Bond Goes Sour

So when a building and loan association, one of his clients, applied for a bond on him of $25,000, it was granted at once, and as a gesture of good will the company issuing the bond passed on to several other companies a portion of this choice business. However, the business turned out to be anything but good, because one morning an auditor unearthed proof of a $45,000 shortage on the part of this lawyer whom everybody trusted, even the underwriters.

Undoubtedly he was a smooth worker. By using forged receipts, he managed to divert bonds in transfer to his personal use. The record shows that most of the money was lost in grain speculation, and that at one time he was into the building and loan association for $57,000, that was before he repaid $12,000, by "borrowing" it from another client.

Another case from the files is that of a young man, thirty-three years of age, married, with three children. On the strength of his record over a ten year period, he was made manager of a trucking company's district office. By those questioned in the course of the investigation before the issue of the bond he was pronounced honest, reliable and of good personal habits. He was adjudged a good risk and a $1,000 bond on him was issued. But less than two years later a loss of $1,000 was paid. The loss was larger than that, because he became very adept at pocketing cash receipts and endorsing company cheques. He was caught when customers started to complain of the tactics used by correspondents in attempting to collect bills which had already been paid once.

Woman Embezzler

In another case the person involved was a woman, who is described by the company issuing the bond as an illustration of "successful widowhood at 35." This woman drove a car priced at $1,200; dressed up her home with furniture valued at $2,000. Besides that, she supported a daughter. All this was ostensibly being accomplished on a salary of $90 a month. She was bonded by her employer for a routine $700, although the cash she embezzled and the cheques she wrongly endorsed were considerably in excess of this amount. Clothing, she claimed, was what she spent most of the money on.

But as the claim files show, she was only a small time embezzler compared with the woman cashier in a real estate office, who was regarded as so allfired honest that her employers grew weary of carrying the "excessively large" $25,000 bond, although she handled many times this amount in rental receipts each month. As they were sure this model of office efficiency would not think of taking any of it, they reduced the amount of the bond to $15,000.

Two years later they discovered a shortage of $27,000. How had she been able to do it? It was really rather simple. There were hundreds of rental clients, and when clients paid their May rent, for example, they were credited in the books with payment for April, which left the woman cashier with one month's rent to maintain two cabins and caretakers in the northern woods.

Shortage Grows

It is recognized by the bonding companies that some employees get started on the downward path through force of certain circumstances which if they had not arisen there would have likely been no breach of trust. There was the case of a salesman for a wholesale grocery. He travelled over his territory in his car and had a good record. One day he had an accident with his car. Cost of repairs exceeded his ready cash, so he borrowed from the money he had collected for his employer to make up the rest.

In referring to this case, the bonding company interested said you

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IN RIDOUT AREA
(Sudbury Mining Division)
HOTSTONE GOLD MINES LIMITED

A new map of the Red Lake area covering eight townships, and suitable for the use of the mining investor will be mailed on request.

One very important function of this House is to be constantly in search of promising new mining properties, and this is possible by the efforts of the able and experienced engineers and geologists who comprise the Brewis & White field forces.

As a RISK CAPITAL investment we now make our first Public Offering of shares in

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(No Personal Liability)

The property is situated in Greenlaw Township, Ridout Area, and inaugurates our first venture into the Sudbury Mining Division.

An ore-zone, lying in the sediments near the contact with the Keewatin greenstones, has been traced by trenching intermittently for over 4,000 feet. Assays from various points along this zone run from a trace to over 5 ozs. ($192.50) per ton. Preliminary shallow X-ray drilling indicates one parallel 4½ foot zone with .64 oz. ($25.64) and another parallel zone of 5 feet with .29 oz. ($11.16).

A report by Mr. D. K. Burke, a staff geologist of Brewis & White, recommends the property as an interesting RISK CAPITAL venture by reason of:

(1) Strength of the structure.
(2) Ore-making possibilities of the present showings.
(3) Likelihood, indicated by preliminary diamond drilling, of further vein structures in ground not hitherto explored.

In keeping with our policy, we have an open mind as to the potentialities of the venture. We have already made available to the treasury of the new Company the sum of $40,000.00 for exploration and development. This commitment indicates our confidence in the project before requesting participation by the investing public.

Over $25,000.00 had already been spent upon exploration by former owners with results sufficiently encouraging to warrant an extensive diamond drilling program.

We recommend HOTSTONE GOLD MINES LIMITED as a RISK CAPITAL investment. Statutory information and a descriptive folder will be mailed on request.

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Mine Operators and Financiers
200 BAY STREET, TORONTO 1, ONT. Telephone: ELGIN 7225*
J. M. BREWIS A. W. WHITE, JR.
Sole Partners
(Copyright Canada, 1944, by Brewis & White)

couldn't blame the salesman for that exactly, except that instead of mentioning it to his employer, he covered up with money from another account. But the amount to be covered up kept growing until it was discovered, when he was discharged, as he claimed, "without warning and before I was able to pay it back."

Another case cited is that of a man 26, married and the father of two children. He was a cashier with a wholesale mercantile firm. As a favor, employees were permitted to make personal purchases and pay the cashier. He neglected to credit all these receipts to the firm, putting them in his pocket instead. A change in the book-keeping system forced him to cover up these employee accounts, and to do so money was diverted from customer accounts. Auditors grew curious at times but were always satisfied by the cashier's explanation that the discrepancies were due to advertising and miscellaneous allowances to customers, and the record shows that $5,937 had disappeared before anyone thought to ask a customer about his advertising. Fortunately for the firm there was a $10,000 bond on the cashier.

In this record of bonding claims there is the case of the vice-president of a large eastern bank, receiving a salary of $15,000, but this was evidently not enough to satisfy him, for one day he went to a teller with a personal cheque on another bank made out to cash. He took the cash and asked the teller to hold the cheque for a few days, two days passed and he turned up with another cheque made out the same way but for a larger amount. As soon as he got the cash, a deposit was made to cover the first cheque. The process, once started, pyramided, each succeeding cheque grew larger. The teller and other employees who knew what was going on kept quiet, fearing the loss of their jobs if they reported to anyone. This process is known in the business as "kiting." It can only be kept up for a certain length of time, and is bound to come to light in spite of collusion among employees to keep it hidden.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I am about age 40 and have been considering one of the Continental Casualty's family hospital plans. I have a wife and one child and it seems to me that the enclosed folder might be the answer to my thoughts. Are these people reliable and what is your opinion upon this whole subject?

—H.L.T., Highland Creek, Ont.

The Continental Casualty Company's Family Group Hospital Plan provides valuable benefits at reasonable cost. It furnishes continuous hospital care for as long as 200 days per person for each accident or sickness, with full daily benefits for the first 100 days, and half daily benefits for the next 100 days. The company was incorporated in 1897, and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion registry since 1917. It is regularly licensed in this country, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the exclusive protection of Canadian policyholders. It is in a strong financial position, and all claims are readily collectable. At the end of 1944, the latest date for which Government figures are available, its total assets in Canada were $1,742,329, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $1,076,583, showing a surplus of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $665,746. Its total income in Canada in 1944 was $2,111,133 while its total expenditure in Canada amounted to $1,892,600.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 35)

new mines is also recommended. This is based on the fact that many mines are in production and pay taxes during a shorter period than the 6⅔ years required to complete absorption of even the first year's capital investment in plant under the 15% per annum top limit presently permitted. It is pointed out that of 67 gold mines in Ontario which have paid Mines Profits Taxes to the end of 1945, only 25 have paid such taxes for periods of over six years. The Association believes the rate set by the company for depreciation of its plant investment should be flexible and capable, at the discretion of the company, of being raised or lowered during the first five years of its earning life up to a maximum of 25% in any one year. It was also recommended that the charge of 35 cents per ounce presently made by the Dominion Government to the gold producer for selling the gold through the Mint, be reduced to cost. The overcharge to mines is said to be approximately 19 cents per ounce.

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A study of the factual data compiled in the brief clearly demonstrates that Canada has in its mineral deposits been blessed with a great heritage. What can Canada hope for from this industry in the years to come, it asks? "We believe, that our brief through a study of the past" the Association states, "constitutes a sound basis for the following: possibilities for future expansion do exist; the existing mines have a definitely limited life; great financial risks must be taken if new mines are to be found and developed; the recovery of risk capital expended in searching for mines and developing the many unavoidable failures can only be realized through returns derived from the much less numerous successes."

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The brief continues, "we feel that we are on safe ground when we suggest to your Committee that the evidence herein placed before you has convinced you, if you needed convincing, that the retention of and indeed expanded development of the mining industry in Canada is of vital importance to the country if it is to continue as: a substantial source of new wealth; a provider of the much needed steady employment opportunities for our ex-service men and our youth in the future, and a continuing provider of substantial business to our industries and its utilities, and of foreign exchange through sale of its products."

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No new producing gold mines have been discovered in Ontario since 1936 and the brief emphasizes the necessity of taking every possible step to find new mines as quickly as possible, and not wait for depression to hit the country. A long time elapses between the finding of a new area and the putting into production of new mines. Unless new areas are found soon the country may be faced with a dwindling of present production activities. The timing of the proposed assistance of the Dominion Government to aid prospecting, as placed before

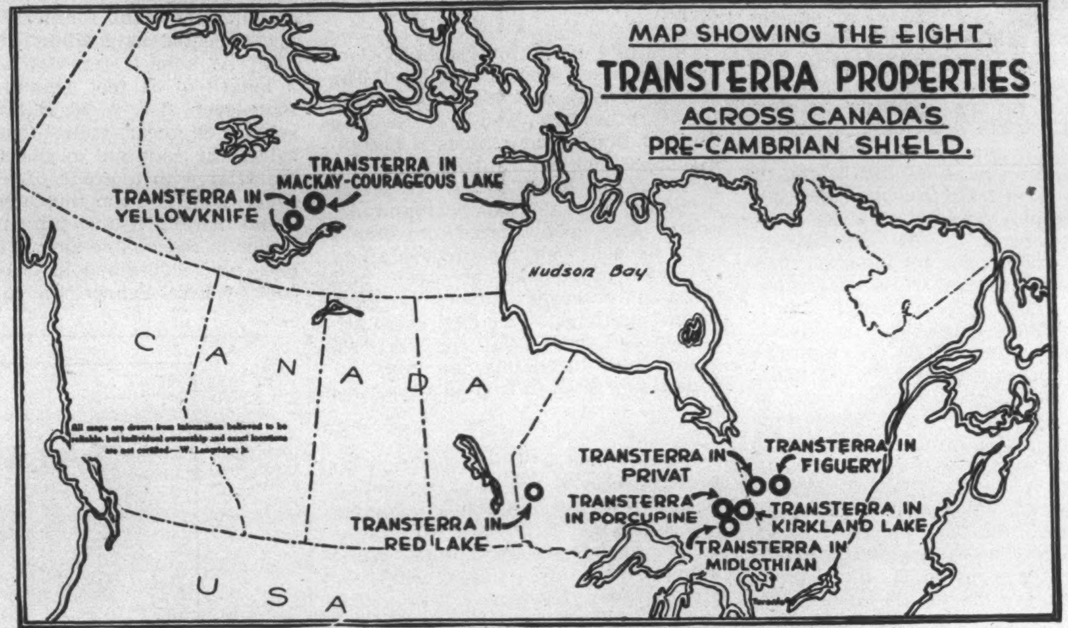
(*Continued on Page* 40)

SCOTTISH INSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED OF EDINBURGH

Notice is hererby given that the Scottish Insurance Corporation Limited of Edinburgh has received Certificate of Registry No. C1048 authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of PERSONAL PROPERTY INSURANCE, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

W. L. ESSON,
Chief Agent in Canada.

"TRANSTERRA"


MAP SHOWING THE EIGHT
TRANSTERRA PROPERTIES
ACROSS CANADA'S
PRE-CAMBRIAN SHIELD.
TRANSTERRA IN MACKAY-COURAGEOUS LAKE
TRANSTERRA IN YELLOWKNIFE
Hudson Bay
CANADA
All maps are drawn from information believed to be reliable, but individual ownership and exact locations are not certified.—W. Langridge, Jr.
TRANSTERRA IN PRIVAT
TRANSTERRA IN FIGUERY
TRANSTERRA IN PORCUPINE
TRANSTERRA IN KIRKLAND LAKE
TRANSTERRA IN RED LAKE
TRANSTERRA IN MIDLOTHIAN
USA

ONE SPECULATION IN EIGHT MAJOR GOLD AREAS

BOUGHT — SOLD — QUOTED

PICARD & FLEMING—100 ADELAIDE W., TORONTO—ADelaide 5621

These bonds having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record.

New Issue

$12,500,000

McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited

First Mortgage Bonds 1946 Series

$6,000,000 Serial 3% Bonds

To be dated October 1st, 1946 To mature $500,000 per annum October 1st, 1947-58

$6,500,000 Sinking Fund 3% Bonds

To be dated October 1st, 1946 To mature October 1st, 1971

Trustee: Montreal Trust Company.

In the opinion of Counsel, these Bonds will be a legal investment for funds of Insurance Companies registered under the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932, as amended.

We offer as principals, the Sinking Fund 3% Bonds, subject to prior disposal or change in price, if as and when issued and accepted by us, and subject to the approval of Counsel.

Price: 100 and accrued interest

A Prospectus, a copy of which has been filed under the provisions of The Companies Act, 1934, as amended, will be promptly furnished upon request.

Wood, Gundy & Company Limited **McLeod, Young, Weir & Company Limited**

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 39)

the Dominion-Provincial Conference, does not seem to meet the basic requirements of the Canadian needs, the brief states. The industry takes the view that preparatory work of the kind dealt with in the proposals should not be held for use as a stopgap for unemployment.

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The value of any industry to the national economy is definitely related to the question of employment. In 1941, the last year of peak production there were 19,362 wage earners and 1,431 salaried employees in the gold mining industry of Ontario. The total number of employees in the Canadian mining industry in 1943 totalled 112,140 and total payments to them in that year amounted to $207,575,955. Metal mining is one of the few industries that provides full time employment throughout the year, except in a few isolated instances where open pit methods may be in part affected by weather conditions. The average weekly earnings in metal mining are higher than those received by an employee in any other industry in Canada. While the average hourly rate in mining is slightly less than that paid in several other industries, part-time employment in those industries bring the average weekly earnings of employees working in them below the amounts received by the miners. The average weekly rate in mining is reported as almost twice the average take of the lowest paid group.

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As noted above in 1943 the Canadian mining industry employed 112,140 people and the requirements of the industry and of its employees provided the basis for support of a total of 850,000 persons, approximately 7% of the Canadian population. It is estimated one ton of ore mined and treated provides the basis for the support of four Canadians at the mines or in allied industries, for one day. Practically the entire production of metal mines is exported and provides foreign purchasing power. The railroads, producers of electrical power and manufacturers of equipment and supplies of all kinds, benefit enormously and directly from the business of mining, the brief stresses. Annual purchases of these commodities by the metal mines alone amounted to over $100,000,000 as far back as 1937. Direct employees of mining in Canada and their families spend for their requirements over $200,000,000 per annum.

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Mining, including oil production, is the only business where the life span of any individual operation is definitely limited before it starts production. What that limit is can rarely be determined accurately. The fact remains, however, the Association's brief emphasizes, that a given area of ground making up a mining property has within its confines only so much ore, and once that ore is removed it cannot be replaced. The mine is then worked out and closes and even its building and equipment assets, often far removed from ready markets and subject to high costs for transporting to such markets, have little if any value as salvage. Its complete value, including its original capital investment, is almost completely dissipated during its lifetime. It is obvious therefore, the study continues, that during the productive life of any mine, such returns by way of dividends as are made to the shareholders, are a combination of return of the original investment plus earnings. Capital risked in staking and testing the 3½ out of 4½ claims never getting to the state of company formation and in incorporating and carrying through the earlier development stages of 99% of the mining companies incorporated, but never reaching the stage of profitable production, is insofar as these projects are concerned, lost to him who ventures. The only chance he has to get any return, capital or otherwise, is from the successful mines that get into production, pay taxes and give some substantial return in the form of dividends.

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Only 10% of the total area of Canada comprises agricultural land. The rest is largely dependent on mining for its prosperity. However, seeking for and finding new mines is becoming more and more difficult and expensive, the brief states. It seems probable that the easily found deposits have been located and others must be searched for farther afield or under overburden or water that hides the outcrops. Labor, transportation, equipment and food costs are higher and these facts combined require that increasing amounts of capital be risked in finding successful mines.

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Development will have to be given preference over increased production until the supply of suitable labor becomes adequate for normal operation, states D. L. H. Forbes, president, in the annual report of Teck-Hughes Gold Mines for 1945. Mining and development was resumed last year in the intermediate block of levels from the 24th to 30th after 4½ years of idleness. Production increased, but owing to a decline in the dividend from Lamaque Gold Mines net earnings were lower at 12.1 cents per share as against 16½ cents per share in 1944. Net working capital was $2,178,730 at the year end but these figures do not take into account the value of the company's investment in subsidiaries. Positive ore reserves stand at 281,472 tons as compared with 285,478 at the end of 1944. Ore reserves have a total value of $3,723,035.

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Immediate purchase of sinking equipment to take care of a three or four compartment shaft to a vertical depth of 500 feet on the Norma vein of Beaulieu Yellowknife Mines has been recommended by the mine manager. The "B" zone is stated to have been extended from 80 to 130 feet in length and further extensions are expected as drilling progresses. The "A" zone is reported as having a length of 55 feet around the 230-foot level. Dr. A. F. Banfield, consulting engineer, states that he considers the estimate of 14,000 tons of material with a grade of about one ounce gold per ton indicated in diamond drilling to a depth of 250 feet to be a reasonable one. This estimate was contained in a recent report by Emil Schnee, the mine manager.

Consolidated Press Limited

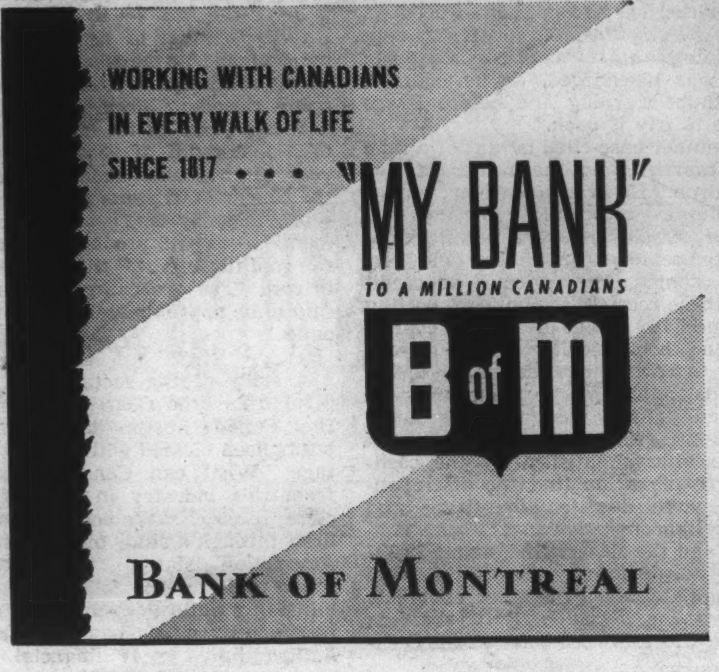
DIVIDEND NO. 24

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the class "A" shares of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending June 30th, 1946, payable on the 2nd. day of July, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of June, 1946.

By order of the Board,

E. L. PATCHET,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ont.
May 22, 1946.



WORKING WITH CANADIANS
IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE
SINCE 1817 . . . "MY BANK"
TO A MILLION CANADIANS
B of M
BANK OF MONTREAL

★

SALMITA NORTHWEST MINES LIMITED
(Mackay-Courageous Lake Area - Northwest Territories)

NOW DRILLING

Sixteen page illustrated brochure with full-color photographs of Yellowknife and Salmita will be sent free upon request.

CORNELL & COMPANY, 73 ADELAIDE ST. W., TORONTO 1, CANADA

Cornell & Company, whose owner is J. W. C. Cornell, acts as principal in the execution of any orders received.

These shares having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record.

New Issue

$6,000,000

McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited
(Incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada)

4% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares
Par Value $100

Preferred as to capital and dividends. Cumulative preferential dividends at the rate of 4% per share per annum will accumulate from 15th July, 1946. Redeemable in whole at any time or in part from time to time, at the option of the Company, on not less than thirty days' notice, at $102.50 per share plus accumulated and unpaid dividends to the date fixed for redemption.

Transfer Agent: Montreal Trust Company, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.
Registrar: The Royal Trust Company, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

In the opinion of Counsel, these Preferred Shares will be a legal investment for funds of Insurance Companies registered under The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932, as amended.

The Company has agreed to make application to list these Preferred Shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange and Montreal Curb Market.

We offer as principals, these Preferred Shares if, as and when issued and accepted by us and subject to prior sale or change in price and also subject to the approval of Counsel.

Price: 101 per share

A Prospectus, a copy of which has been filed under the provisions of The Companies Act, 1934, as amended, will be promptly furnished upon request.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

McLeod, Young, Weir & Company
Limited